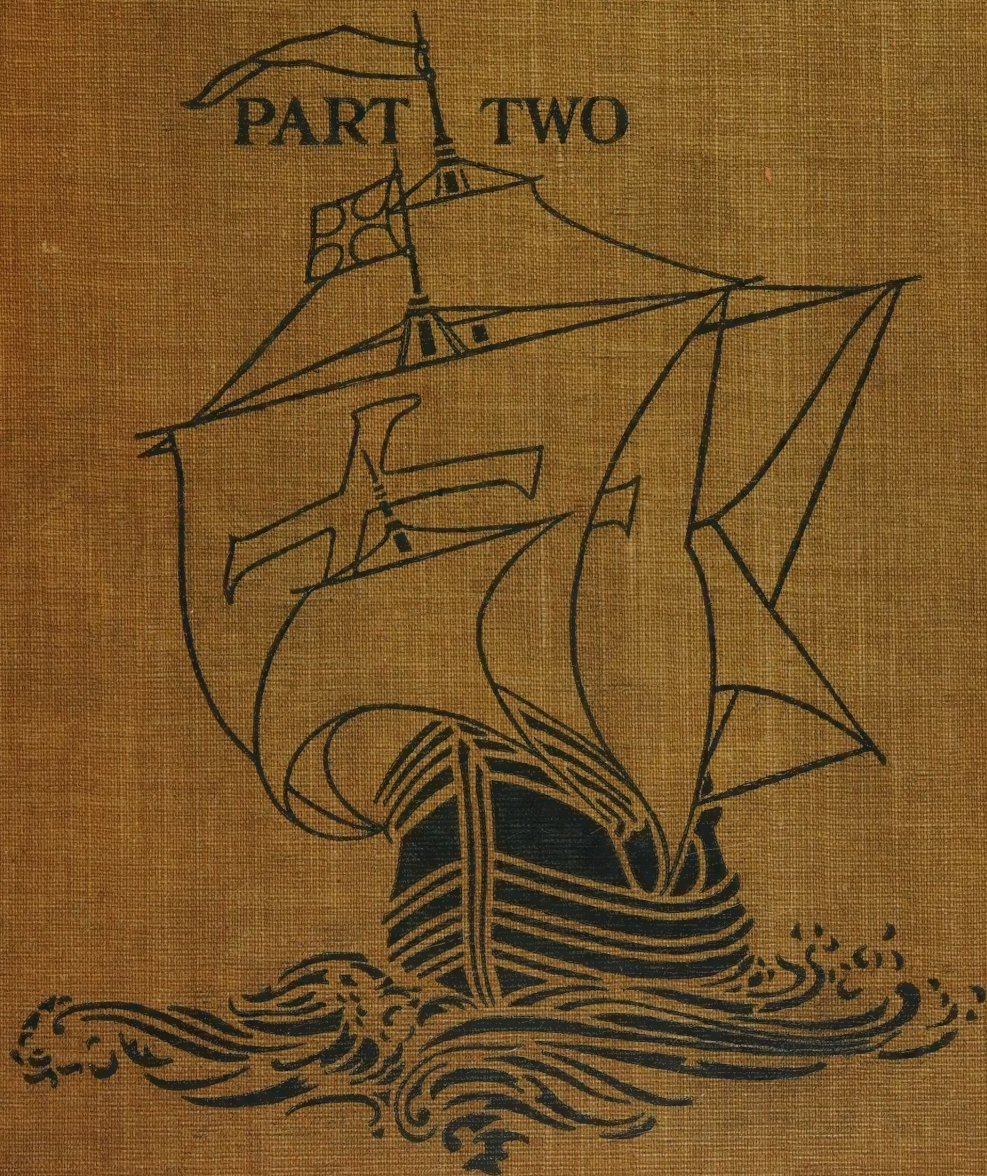


NATURAL INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY

REDWAY AND HINMAN

PART TWO



AMERICAN BOOK COMPANY



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THE NATURAL GEOGRAPHIES

NATURAL
INTRODUCTORY
GEOGRAPHY
PART TWO

BY

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AND

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PREFACE

THE Natural Introductory Geography recognizes the general fact that geography in the elementary schools should be a practical study of man's physical surroundings *in their relations to him*. Hence the central idea of the treatment is *man*—his history, customs, industries, and commercial relations as modified or controlled by his physical environment.

It recognizes in particular that one of the important aims in the teaching of elementary geography should be to fix indelibly in the brain of each pupil skeleton maps on which he may see with his mind's eye, at any time, the chief physical features, countries, and cities of the world in their proper locations with relation to one another. These are the units of the world's geographical intercourse. A knowledge of their names, locations, and chief characteristics constitutes the proper foundation for the study of geography in more advanced grades; while it fits the large proportion of pupils who leave school at an early age to understand the countless geographical references which they will encounter in daily life.

It treats the subject simply and sensibly, keeping well within the range of the pupil's comprehension, but never descending to baby talk or other adventitious devices to hold his attention.

It demands work from the pupil, rather than from the teacher, while it stimulates the independent thought and excites the interest of both. At the end of the treatment of each grand division, carefully prepared exercises lead to the correlation and comparison of the parts of the subject already studied, and form a cumulative review and synthesis of the pupil's work. In these cumulative reviews special attention is directed to the location of the particular physical features, countries, and cities which

should appear on the skeleton maps that the proper teaching of elementary geography aims to impress on the pupil's mind.

It provides material for concentration, or correlation, of studies. The text is expressed in accordance with the fundamental laws of English composition, and may be used in language work. The topics at the end of each lesson outline a few paragraphs in which the pupil can reproduce in his own words the main thought of the lesson.

It recognizes the value of map drawing and sand modeling in elementary geography, and introduces them in such manner that they shall be properly used as means to an end, and not as ends in themselves.

The relief maps contain the names of the features represented, and require no "key maps" or other accessories to adapt them for practical use.

The maps of coördinate divisions of the land are drawn on the same scale, so that relative areas are accurately depicted and may be directly compared. Thus, a single scale serves for all the maps of the grand divisions.

The pictures, most of which have been reproduced from photographs, are of simple subjects within the comprehension of young pupils, and they have been arranged upon the pages in such manner and in such numbers that they serve a really useful purpose in illustrating the text.

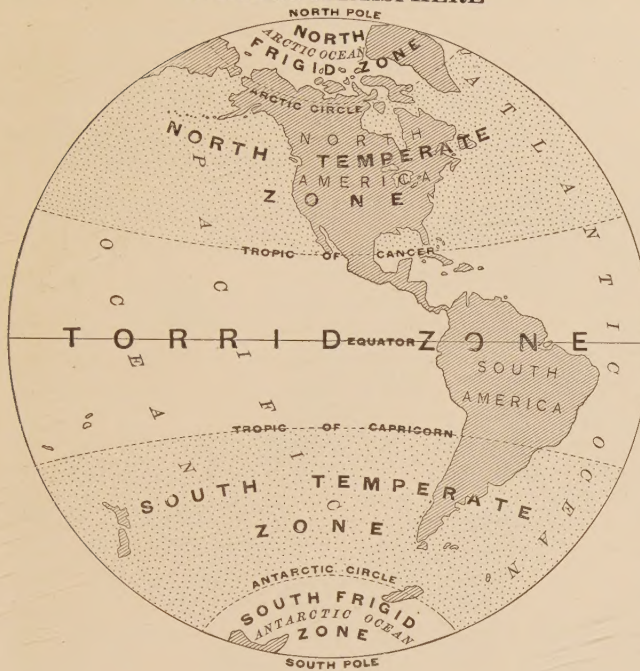
The authors take pleasure in acknowledging their indebtedness to Dr. C. T. McFarlane, Principal of the State Normal and Training School at Brockport, New York, for valuable suggestions and assistance in revising the manuscript.

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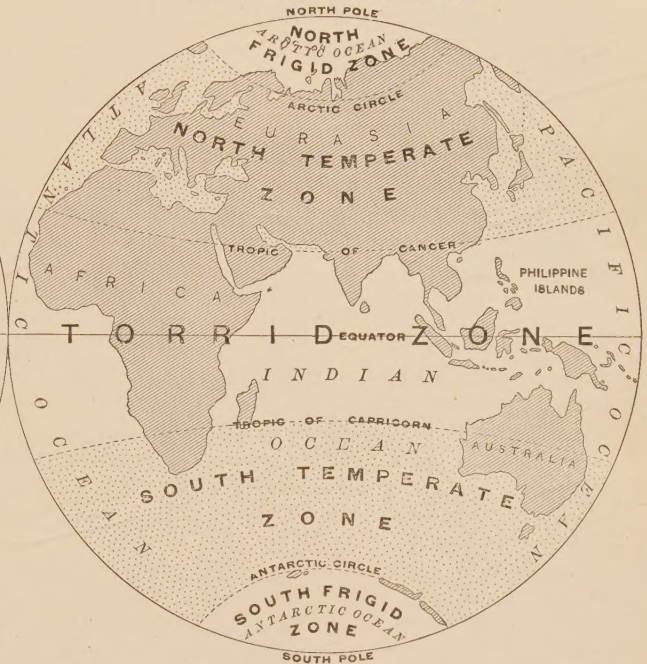
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NATURAL INTRODUCTORY GEOGRAPHY

WESTERN HEMISPHERE



EASTERN HEMISPHERE



MAP OF THE HEMISPHERES AND ZONES

REVIEW ON THE ZONES

The sun is always directly overhead in some part of a wide belt, or *zone*, extending around the earth on either side of the equator. This is the *torrid* or *hot zone*. In it the days and nights are always of nearly equal length; there is no winter, and plants remain green throughout the year.

Near the poles of the earth the sun never rises high in the sky, and during part of the year it does not rise at all. These are the *frigid* or *cold zones*. The north frigid zone lies around the north pole, and the south frigid zone around the south pole. In them snow and ice can be seen throughout the year, there are few plants of any kind, and daylight may last for several weeks or months in summer, and darkness for several weeks or months in winter.

Between the torrid zone and either frigid zone the sun is never quite overhead, and the weather is neither so hot as in the torrid zone nor so cold as in the frigid zones. These regions form the *north temperate* and the *south temperate zones*.

In the temperate zones, spring, summer, autumn, and winter follow one another through the year; but when it is winter in the north temperate zone, it is summer in the south temperate zone. In these zones there is a period of daylight and a period of darkness each twenty-four hours, but the daylight lasts longer than the darkness in summer, and not so long as the darkness in winter.

What is the name of the line at the edge of the north frigid zone? at the edge of the south frigid zone? at the north edge of the torrid zone? at the south edge? Name these lines in order, beginning at the north.

(Pt. Two)

NORTH AMERICA

NORTH AMERICA

In what zone is the greater part of North America? What oceans are north, east, and west of North America? Name a bay on its north coast; two gulfs and a sea on the east coast; a gulf and a sea on the west coast. What island is east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence? What islands are east of the Gulf of Mexico?

What part of North America is mostly highland? What long mountain chain and three ranges are in the western highland? What mountains are in the eastern part of North America?

What great river in the central lowland flows to the Gulf of Mexico? Name its three great tributaries. What river flows from the Great Lakes to a gulf on the east coast? Find Lake Winnipeg. What river flows into it?



NORTH AMERICA. (Same scale as the maps of South America, Eurasia, Africa, and Australia.)

PEOPLE AND SUBDIVISIONS

What river flows from it to Hudson Bay? What river flows through the northern part of the lowland to the Arctic Ocean? What three lakes are in the Mackenzie basin? What three rivers are west of the Rocky Mountains? Into what does each flow?

The map below shows by means of the little dots the parts of North America in which most of the people live. In the parts where the dots are closest together the number of people is the greatest, but in the places where there are few or no dots, very few people live.

It will be seen that most of the people of North America live in two great groups—one south of the Great Lakes, and the other west of the Gulf of Mexico. Hardly any one lives in the cold northern part of America, and few people live on the Rocky Mountain highland, except in the south.

Because Englishmen discovered Newfoundland and the lands near it, the English people claimed nearly the whole of North America, and England owns the northern part to this day. This part is called the Dominion of Canada. Find it on this map.

The English once owned the eastern part of North America, south of Canada, and many people came from England to live there. But later these settlers rose against the king of England, and took the country south of Canada for their own. They named this country the United States. Since then other regions have been added to it, so that it now extends across North America from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and is one of the

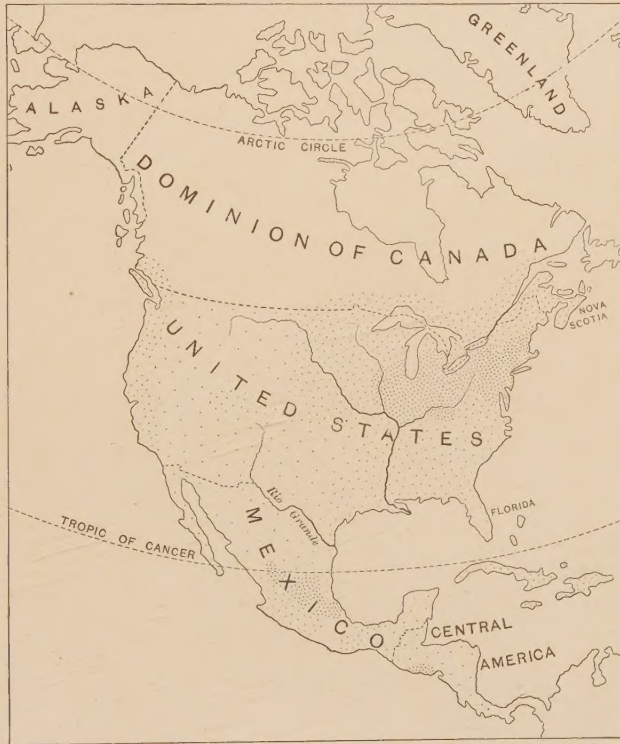
greatest and richest countries in the world. Find it on this map. Find Alaska on this map. It belongs to the United States.

As Canada belongs to England, and as most of the white people who first settled in the United States came from England, the English language is spoken by most of the people in these countries.

The part of North America west of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean Sea was settled by white men who followed Columbus to America from Spain. Most of the people living there still speak the Spanish language, and might not understand us if we talked to them in English. For a long time the king of Spain owned these countries and made laws for them, but at last his soldiers were driven away by the descendants of the Spanish settlers, who now own the countries and make laws for themselves.

The country west of the Gulf of Mexico is called Mexico; the narrow strip of land between Mexico and South America is called Central America.

Find Mexico on this map. Find Central America. What language is spoken in these countries? What language is spoken by most of the other people in North America? What, then, is one important difference between the two great groups of people in North America? The Rio Grande may be said to separate the English-speaking from the Spanish-speaking people of North America.



PEOPLE ARE MOST NUMEROUS WHERE THE DOTS ARE THICKEST.

SOUTH AMERICA

LOCATION, SIZE, AND SHAPE

Here is a map showing the shape, surface, and rivers of South America. Compare it with the similar map of North America. Which of these two grand divisions is the smaller? Which is the more regular in shape? Which has the greater number of islands near its coasts?

What ocean is east of South America? What ocean is west? What sea is north? What land is northwest? What isthmus connects South America with North America?

What circle crosses the northern part of South America? What other circle crosses the grand division? In what zone is the southern part of South America? the northern part? (See map of Hemispheres and Zones.)



South America is the smaller grand division of the Western or American Continent. It forms a great peninsula southeast of North America, with which it is connected by the Isthmus of Panama. It extends across the equator into the southern hemisphere.

The greater part of South America lies in the torrid or hot zone, where there is no change from a summer season to a winter season during the year. The weather in the lowlands is always warm, and the leaves are always green.

The southern part, however, lies in the south temperate zone, and in that zone the four seasons, spring, summer, autumn, and winter, follow one another as they do in the north temperate zone. But we have learned that when it is summer in the north temperate zone, it is winter in the south temperate zone.

SOUTH AMERICA. (Same scale as maps of North America, Eurasia, Africa, and Australia.)

SURFACE

So in the southern part of South America the Fourth of July is a winter day, and Christmas is a summer day.

South America has roughly the shape of a triangle. Which side is longest? Which is shortest? What is the general direction of each of the three sides?

Which has the greater number of gulfs and bays, North America or South America? Where is the Gulf of Guayaquil? Lake Maracaibo is a gulf rather than a lake. The mouths of two rivers flowing to the Atlantic form bays. Name the rivers.

What island is south of South America? What cape is south of this island? What strait is north of it? Find the Falkland Islands. Where is Trinidad Island? It contains a large lake of pitch or asphalt. Much of the asphalt used in making our street pavements comes from this island.



Sketch an outline of South America again and again until you can make a good outline in two minutes.

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN WORK

- I. LOCATION OF SOUTH AMERICA. Direction from North America. Waters surrounding. Circles crossing. Zones.
- II. SIZE. Compare with North America.
- III. SHAPE. General. Direction of coast lines. Gulfs.

SURFACE

What great mountain chain borders South America on the west? What small highland is in the northeast? What larger highland is in the east? What is the northern part of the great central lowland called? the central part? the southern part?

The Andes Mountains form a high and almost unbroken wall along the western border of South America from the Caribbean Sea to the Strait of Magellan.

What is the general direction of the Andes highland? Where is it broadest? The broadest part of the Andes highland is called the plateau of Bolivia. Find it on the map. It is nearly twice as high as the much broader plateaus of the Rocky Mountain highland.

In the central part of the Andes highland there are two main ranges of mountains, one on the eastern and the other on the western border of the plateau of Bolivia. In the northern part of the grand division the highland divides into several ranges, while south of the plateau of Bolivia it has only one main range.

Although the Andes highland is not so broad as the Rocky Mountain highland, its ranges are much higher. They are so high that their higher summits are covered with snow all the year, even in the hot zone.

Many peaks of the Andes are volcanoes, built up in part by the lava thrown out from their tops. At times there are severe earthquakes, when the ground in this highland shakes so violently that buildings are thrown down, often killing many people.



A VOLCANO IN THE ANDES.

The Andes have long been noted for mines of silver, copper, and gold; and their high slopes and plateaus afford pasturage for sheep, cattle, and several kinds of llamas.



LLAMAS.

Llamas are woolly animals a little larger than goats. Some llamas are used to carry packs of merchandise in the Andes, and flocks of a smaller kind are kept for their fine long wool. Like the camel, the llama can live for several days without food or drink.

The condor, one of the largest of birds, is found in the region of the Andes. It stands higher than a table, and the width of its outstretched wings is twice the height of a man. It prefers the flesh of dead animals for food, but when very hungry a condor will sometimes carry away a lamb or even a young calf.

From the Andes highland the country slopes east to the Atlantic Ocean and west to the Pacific. Which is the longer slope?

The plateaus of Brazil and Guiana, in the eastern part of South America, are not very high. They are traversed by low mountain ranges.

The surface of South America between the Andes and the eastern highlands is a great lowland plain, which is lower and flatter than the great central plain of North America.

Model South America, showing the Andes, the plateaus of Brazil and Guiana, and the central plain.

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN WORK

- I. ANDES HIGHLAND. Compared with Rocky Mountain highland: in position; in direction. Describe: length; height; peaks. Plateau of Bolivia.
- II. OTHER HIGHLANDS. Of Brazil. Of Guiana.
- III. LOWLANDS.

RAINFALL AND RIVERS

What great river drains the lowland between the plateau of Brazil and the plateau of Guiana? What river is in the lowland between the Andes and the plateau of Guiana? What two rivers between the Andes and the plateau of Brazil unite to form the Plata River? What river drains the eastern part of the plateau of Brazil?



THE ANDES NEAR THE SOURCE OF THE AMAZON.

The winds in the torrid zone generally blow from the east, and the warm, moist winds from the Atlantic bring heavy rains to the part of South America east of the Andes in that zone. This is one of the rainiest regions of the earth. In it are many large rivers. The Amazon is the largest of these.

The Amazon rises in the Andes only a few miles from the Pacific coast, and flows eastward across South America to the Atlantic Ocean through the middle of the rainy region. With its many large tributaries it forms the largest river system in the world. At its mouth it is so wide that one can not see across it from one bank to the other, and even halfway across the continent it is several miles wide. It is so

deep that large steamers sail up the river to the foot of the Andes. On which side of the river are most of its great branches? Name the longest. Name a northern branch.

The plains of the Amazon are called *silvas*, which means "forests." Dense, dark forests cover the whole country. Once or twice a year the rivers overflow their banks, and hence large parts of the *silvas* are always swampy. In these parts the tall trees are matted together by hanging vines and air plants, while high ferns and other plants grow in the spaces between the trees. The vegetation is green the year round. Boats on the rivers are the only means of travel.

These forests are full of wild animals. The catlike jaguar is the largest and fiercest. The immense boa constrictor coils around his prey and crushes it. One of these great serpents is shown in the picture. Troops of monkeys live and travel long distances among the tree tops. These forests yield rubber, mahogany, and dyewoods.

North of the Amazon basin is the basin of the Orinoco River. This river, though smaller than the Amazon, is still a great river, deep enough for large vessels for several hundred miles from its mouth. Its broad, flat valley is called the *llanos*, the Spanish word for plains.

Although there is no winter season in the torrid zone, there are in many places a wet and a dry season each year. Dur-

ing the wet season the *llanos* are covered with grasses and herbage which afford pasturage for millions of cattle and horses. During the dry season the *llanos* become parched and brown, and the cattle seek the hills.

South of the Amazon basin is the basin of the Plata River. This river, often called Rio de la Plata, is really a great bay longer and wider than Chesapeake Bay. The Parana and the Uruguay rivers flow into the head of this bay, and with the Paraguay River are the chief streams of the Plata basin. This basin is as large as the Mississippi basin.

The plains west of the Plata are called *pampas*, and are covered with long grasses with feathery white plumes. The *pampas* are among the best pasture lands in the world for sheep, cattle, and horses; and near the Plata River are the chief wheat-growing regions of South America.

The São Francisco River is a highway of trade, and many people live in the lower part of its basin.

The moist winds from the Atlantic, after blowing over the Amazon valley, lose the last of their moisture in crossing the cold lofty summits of the Andes. They descend the western slope of those mountains as such dry winds that little rain falls on the Pacific coast of South America in the torrid zone. Much of this coast is a desert, the only vegetation being in the valleys of the snow-fed mountain streams.



IN THE SILVAS.

SOUTH AMERICA



Farther south, however, in the south temperate zone, the winds generally blow from the west, as they do in the north temperate zone. Hence in the southern part of South America the west slope of the Andes receives ample rains and is covered with forests, while the region east of the Andes is an arid region like the Great Plains in the United States.

Sketch South America; locate the Orinoco, Amazon, and Plata rivers.

TOPICS FOR ORAL OR WRITTEN WORK

- I. CENTRAL PLAIN OF SOUTH AMERICA. Extent. Compare with central plain of North America.
- II. LLANOS. River. Seasons. Life.
- III. SILVAS. Rivers. Rainfall. Forests. Animals.
- IV. PAMPAS. Climate. Life.
- V. PACIFIC SLOPE. North. South.

PEOPLE AND COUNTRIES

PEOPLE AND COUNTRIES

There are fewer people in South America than in any other grand division except Australia. What parts are nearly uninhabited? The most thickly settled regions are about the mouth of the Plata and northward along the east coast. Much of the interior of South America in the torrid zone is too rainy and too densely covered with forests to be cultivated or thickly peopled. But on the pampas west of the Plata it is cooler, and there is less rain; and this region is rapidly becoming the most thickly settled part of South America.

When first visited by white men, South America was inhabited only by Indians. Most of the Indians were savages, but those called Incas, in Peru, were partly civilized. They wove coarse cloth, made pottery, and built excellent roads. Where is Peru?

There are still many wild Indians in the interior of South America. Most of them live in the region of the silvas, but some live among the mountains and some in the arid region of the south. Those along the Amazon hunt and fish. They use spears for killing fish and turtles, and blowguns with poisoned arrows for birds and other game. Those in the south live chiefly by hunting a kind of llama which wanders in great herds over the arid plains.

Soon after Columbus visited America, it was learned in Europe that gold and silver were to be found in South America, and a great many people went there to seek these metals. Most of them went from Spain and from Portugal, a country adjoining Spain.



THE DOTS SHOW WHERE THE MOST PEOPLE LIVE.

The Spaniards took all the Andes highland portion of South America and much of the Plata basin. Many of the people now living there are the white descendants of these Spanish settlers, but the laboring classes are mostly half-breeds of Spanish and Indian descent.

Name all the countries of South America crossed or bordered by the Andes Mountains. Name the capital of each. Which of these countries are crossed by the equator? Which one has no seacoast? On what ocean or sea does

each of the others border? What two small countries are east of Argentina? In Uruguay and Paraguay, as in Argentina and the Andean countries, the Spanish language is spoken.

The Portuguese settled the eastern part of South America, and their descendants, both whites and half-breeds, still live in Brazil, and speak the Portuguese language. Many ne-



INDIAN WOMAN GRINDING CORN.

SOUTH AMERICA

groes were taken to Brazil from Africa to work on the plantations along the coast, and their descendants, with the half-breeds, still form the laboring classes there.

All the South American countries were at first under the control of European nations, principally Spain and Portugal; but one by one they rebelled against the mother countries, until now Guiana only is held by European powers. All the other countries are republics. The chief hero in the South American revolutions was Simon Bolivar, often called "the Washington of South America."

With both the Spaniards and the Portuguese settlers came many Catholic priests, who established missions and schools among the Indians; and to-day the Roman Catholic is the prevailing form of religion in South America.

TOPICS ON PEOPLE OF SOUTH AMERICA

- I. INDIANS. Former condition. Present condition.
- II. SPANIARDS. Spanish South America. Countries.
- III. PORTUGUESE. Portuguese South America. Country.
- IV. NEGROES.
- V. LANGUAGES OF SOUTH AMERICA.
- VI. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT.



ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL, LIMA, PERU.

BRAZIL AND GUIANA

Locate Brazil. Describe its surface. In what three great river basins does it lie? In what zones is it? Beginning with Guiana, name the countries that border Brazil.

Brazil is about as large as the United States, and contains about a third of the people in South America.

Brazil supplies to other countries many useful things, such as rubber, hides, tobacco, cotton, cacao, and sugar, but it is especially noted for its coffee. It produces nearly twice as much coffee as all the rest of the world.

The coffee tree bears beautiful purple berries, each of which contains two seeds, which are the coffee of commerce. The ripe berries are gathered two or three times a year and thrown into vats, where the soft



DRYING COFFEE, BRAZIL.

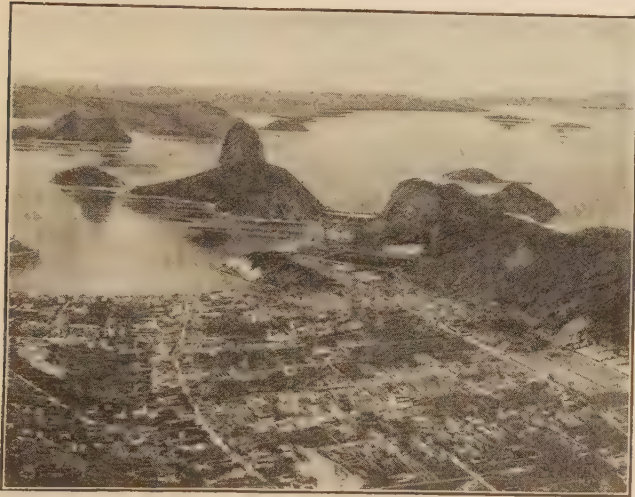
part is washed away from the seeds. The seeds are then dried, packed in sacks, and sent to the market.

The coffee plantations are in the warm plateau region of southern Brazil. Where is Rio de Janeiro? The name means "River of January." It is the capital and largest city of Brazil, and is named after a little river on which it is situated. The river is so called because it was discovered one summer day in January. Much of the coffee is shipped from this port, and there-

BRAZIL AND GUIANA

fore Brazilian coffee is often called *Rio* coffee.

In the narrow and crooked streets of Rio de Janeiro may be seen many negroes — men, women, and children — carrying burdens of all kinds balanced on their heads. On the outskirts of the town are handsome residences overlooking one of the most beautiful harbors in the world. The bay is nearly surrounded by high hills, where the wealthy citizens live during the warmer and rainier part of the year when yellow fever prevails in the city.



CITY AND HARBOR OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

Where is Santos? Much coffee is shipped from this port.

Where is Pernambuco? There are sugar plantations in this region.

Where is Bahia? Sugar and tobacco are shipped here.

Rubber is an important product of Brazil. It is gathered by the Indians of the *silvas*, in the swampy forest. With his hatchet the Indian cuts a gash in the bark of a rubber tree; then with a piece of clay he fastens a little cup to catch the milky sap that slowly trickles out. When he has gashed about a hundred trees, he collects the sap from the cups. Next he builds a fire of palm nuts, and, pouring some of the



SMOKING RUBBER.

sap on a pole, rolls it into the thick smoke of the burning nuts until the sap has become hard and elastic. Then he rolls the pole back, pours on more sap, and so on. The hardened sap forms the rubber of commerce.

Where is Para? Nearly all the rubber is sent from Para to the United States and Europe, where it is used for wheel tires, overshoes, and hundreds of other things.

The Brazil-nut tree and the cacao tree grow in the *silvas*. The fruit of the cacao is a bean from which cocoa and chocolate are made. Cassava, or manioc, the root from which tapioca is made, is also a native of Brazil. With the meal made from this root, the natives make cassava bread, which they use largely for food.

Where is Manaos? It is the largest town in the interior of Brazil.

Guiana is much like Brazil in surface and climate. The English own one part, the French another, and the third part is owned by another European people called the Dutch. The planters are white; many of the laborers are negroes. France sends criminals to French Guiana as a punishment. Sugar, gold, and cocoa are the chief exports. Find the capital of each division.

On the sketch map of South America, indicate Brazil, and locate Rio de Janeiro.

SOUTH AMERICA

TOPICS ON PRODUCTS OF BRAZIL

- I. COFFEE. What it is. Location of the coffee plantations. Chief ports for shipment of coffee.
- II. SUGAR. The sugar plantations.
- III. RUBBER. What it is. How gathered. For what used.
- IV. OTHER PRODUCTS.

ARGENTINA AND THE PLATA COUNTRIES

In what zone are the pampas? What river system drains this plain? In what direction does the plain slope? What mountains are west of it? What three Spanish-speaking countries are in the Plata basin? Which of these is the largest? Which has no seacoast?

Next to Brazil, Argentina is the largest and richest country of South America. Every year many thousand people come from Europe to make their home in its grain-growing lands, and there are more white people there than in any other country of South America.

The herdsmen of the pampas, called *gauchos*, are of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There are no better horsemen in the world, and none more skillful with the lasso.

The herds of cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, and great quantities of live cattle, packed meat, beef extract, tallow, hides, and wool are shipped to Europe.



A HERD OF CATTLE IN ARGENTINA.



WHARVES AT BUENOS AIRES.

The farms are mainly in the valley of the Parana River, from which the grain can be easily carried to the markets by vessels, but railways have been built to many of the farming districts. There are more miles of railway in Argentina than in any other South American country. One line is to cross the continent. Argentina exports nearly half as much wheat and corn as the United States, mostly to England and France.

In Paraguay and Uruguay cattle raising is the chief pursuit, though Uruguay produces also large crops of wheat. An important industry in Paraguay is the gathering, curing, and shipping of the leaves of a kind of holly, called *maté*, which are widely used in place of tea in all the southern part of South America.

What is the capital of Argentina? Buenos Aires means "good air," but the city is not very healthful. It is the largest city of South America, and a great commercial center. Channels have been dredged in the shallow harbor, so that steamers can now come up to the wharves. In the crowded streets and showy shops are heard many languages, for one quarter of the people are foreigners. Where is Montevideo? It is the capital and largest city of Uruguay. Lines of steamships connect both cities with seaports of Europe. Find the capital of Paraguay. In most of the large cities of these countries there are elec-

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY, URUGUAY, CHILE

tric lights, telephones, schools and colleges, and newspapers.

Sketch a map of South America; show Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay.

TOPICS ON ARGENTINA AND THE PLATA COUNTRIES

- I. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES. Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay.
- II. SURFACE AND DRAINAGE.
- III. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.
- IV. VEGETATION AND ANIMALS.
- V. CITIES.

ANDEAN COUNTRIES — CHILE

What country of South America forms a long, narrow strip on the western slope of the Andes? What countries are east of it? What water is west?

Northern Chile is in the rainless region and is therefore a desert. In central Chile are many farms, chiefly in the valleys of the mountain streams where water may be had to irri-

Chile is one of the most densely settled and progressive countries of South America. The people are energetic and prosperous, and have excellent schools and colleges.

Where is Santiago? Earthquakes are frequent there, and most of the houses are low, with very thick walls. There are many beautiful streets and parks, and many large and imposing public buildings. Find Valparaiso. It is the largest seaport on the western coast of South America. A railway is being built from this city to Buenos Aires.

On a sketch map of South America show the location of Chile.

TOPICS ON CHILE

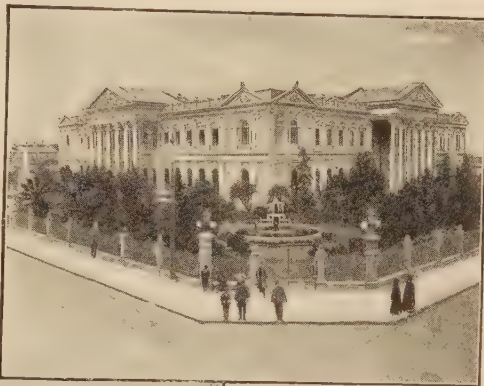
- I. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES.
- II. NITRATE. Where found. Where taken. How used.
- III. PEOPLE.
- IV. CITIES.

NORTHERN ANDEAN COUNTRIES

Name the five northern Andean countries. In what zone are they? In what zone is the greater part of Chile? On which slope of the Andes is it? What great river system receives drainage from the eastern part of the northern Andean countries? What part of Chile has abundant rainfall? Which side of the northern Andean countries receives the greater amount of rainfall? Why?

The northern countries of the Andes are much alike in surface and climate. Each country is crossed by the Andes highland. The plateau is so high that its climate is delightful, although in the torrid zone; and the volcanic peaks so high that they are always capped with snow. The broad eastern slope of each country extends into the moist lowlands of the silvas or the llanos. The Pacific coast is a hot, dry region crossed by short mountain streams.

In spite of the dryness of the western slope, more people live there than in the moist re-



CAPITOL, SANTIAGO, CHILE.



VALPARAISO, CHILE.

gate the crops. Southern Chile has ample rainfall, and the mountain slopes are covered with forests.

Grain, fruit, copper, and silver are produced, but the chief wealth of Chile is "nitrate," or saltpeter, from which gunpowder is made, and which is used in Europe as a fertilizer. It is dug from old lake beds in the desert region of the north. Where is Iquique? Most of the saltpeter is shipped from this port.

gion east of the mountains. The short mountain streams have wide valleys, and furnish enough water to irrigate the farms. Abundant crops of sugar and cotton are produced. Between these irrigated lands are hot deserts covered with drifting sand.

The Incas lived on the high plateaus of the central Andes. Where is Cuzco? It was the capital of the Inca empire, and was surrounded by thick walls of stone. Within the city was the Temple of the Sun, to which pilgrims came from every part of the empire. On an island in Lake Titicaca was another temple almost as magnificent.

After a savage war the Spaniards conquered the Incas, and destroyed their great empire. A few descendants of the Incas still live in this region. They are skillful weavers of woolen cloth, and own herds of llamas and cattle.

Lake Titicaca is nearly half as large as Lake Ontario. It can be reached by railroad from the Pacific coast. Travelers now cross it in steamboats, but the natives use boats woven of rushes.



PRINCIPAL STREET OF LIMA, PERU.

Next to Chile, Peru is the leading country of the Andes. It lies mainly on the high plateau. Sugar, silver, cotton, and wool are the chief products. The cinchona tree, from the bark of which quinine is made, grows on the eastern slope of the Andes. Lima, high on the

mountain slope, is the capital and largest city. Callao is its seaport, with which it is connected by railroad.

Bolivia has no seacoast. Most of its products are sent by rail to ports on the Pacific coast for shipment, but some are floated down the rivers to Buenos Aires or Para. Silver, tin, and rubber are the chief exports. La Paz is the largest city. Sucre is the capital. Potosi is near rich silver mines.

Ecuador is the Spanish name for the equator, which crosses the country. It is the smallest country of the Andes. Cocoa is the chief



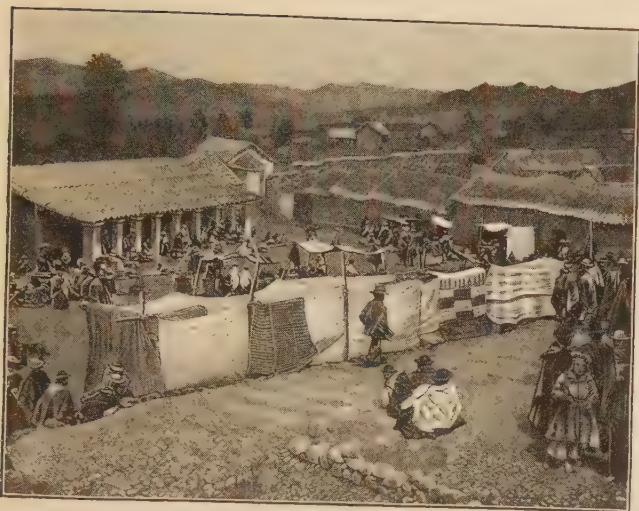
CACAO MARKET, ECUADOR.

product. Eleven snow-capped peaks can be seen from Quito, the capital. Guayaquil is the chief seaport, but there is little foreign trade.

In Colombia herding and coffee growing are the most important industries. Coffee, hides, and some gold and silver are the chief exports. Barranquilla, at the head of the Magdalena delta, is the chief commercial city. What and where is the capital of Colombia?

Many years ago, a Spanish sailor found, in Lake Maracaibo, a village whose houses were built out in the water on posts. Because Venice, a city of Europe, is built out in the water in somewhat the same way, he called the vil-

NORTHERN ANDEAN COUNTRIES



STREET SCENE IN LA PAZ, BOLIVIA.

lage Venezuela, or "Little Venice." This finally became the name of the country. Coffee, cocoa, gold, and hides are the chief products. Caracas, the capital, and Valencia are the largest cities.

Sketch South America; show the northern Andean countries.

TOPICS ON NORTHERN ANDEAN COUNTRIES

- I. LOCATION AND NAMES.
- II. SURFACE AND CLIMATE. The highland. Western slope. Eastern slope.
- III. PRODUCTS.
- IV. PEOPLE.
- V. CITIES.

CORRELATIONS AND COMPARISONS

Location. — What isthmus connects the two grand divisions of the Western Continent? How do these grand divisions compare in size? How far north does North America extend? How far south does South America extend? Which grand division extends farthest east? farthest west? Where does a tropic cross each? What countries are included between the tropics?

Shape. — What is the general shape of each of the Americas? In what respects are their Pacific coast lines alike? In what respects is the northern coast line of North America like that of South America? In what ways is it different? Where are the ice-bound coasts of the Western Continent? Which of the Americas has the more islands? the more peninsulas? the more good harbors? the longer coast line?

Surface. — How are the Americas alike with respect to highlands and lowlands? Compare the great highlands of the grand divisions in extent; in height; in width; in mountain ranges. Compare the great lowlands in size; location; water partings. Compare the plateaus of Brazil and Guiana with the eastern highlands of North America.

Drainage and Climate. — What three large rivers drain the Atlantic slope of South America? Which one corresponds in position to the Mississippi in North America? In what respects are the basins of these two rivers alike? What grain is a leading product of each? How does the Amazon basin compare with the Mississippi basin in size? in climate? Which basin has the more luxuriant vegetation? Why? Which has the more people? the more cities? Name the longest branch of the Amazon; three streams of the Plata basin.

Compare the Pacific slopes of the Americas in width, and in length of rivers.

Compare the two Americas with regard to the size and number of large lakes.

Forests. — Where are the forest regions of North America? of South America? What is made from the sap of a South American tree? from the bark of the cinchona tree? From what seaport is rubber shipped?

Foods. — Where are the grazing regions of the Western Continent? In which grand division are they on a plateau? on a lowland? What are the meat-exporting cities of North America? of South America? Where are the wheat-growing regions of this continent? Where does the coffee tree grow?

Minerals. — What minerals are found in both Americas? Where? What minerals are more abundant in North than in South America? Where is saltpeter produced? For what is it used?

People. — In which of the Americas was the most civilized tribe of Indians? What two languages are mostly spoken in North America? in South America? What form of government prevails in the Americas? What regions of the Western Continent are sparsely inhabited because they are too dry? too cold? too warm?

Countries. — What countries of South America are on the north and east coasts? What ones are on the west coast? Which ones have no coasts? Name the capital of each country. Name the chief seaport on the Pacific. Which country has the most railways? Give some reasons why the Amazon basin has so few railways.



EURASIA

1000 miles

Same scale as the maps of North America, South America, Africa, and Australia.

EURASIA

POSITION, SIZE, AND SHAPE

Europe and Asia together, as we have learned, are called Eurasia. What circle crosses the northern part of Eurasia? the southern part? What circle crosses the islands near the southeastern portion? In what zones is Eurasia? What other grand division lies in three zones? If you will trace, on tissue paper, the maps of North America and South America, and then cut them out and lay them over this map of Eurasia, you will get some idea of the size of this large grand division.

What ocean is north of Eurasia? east? south? What waters nearly surround the western part? What grand division is southwest of Eurasia? What two seas lie between Eurasia and Africa? What isthmus connects them? A ship canal, called the Suez Canal, has been dug through this low and sandy isthmus. What strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean? the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean?

What strait separates Eurasia from North America? On which side of Eurasia are islands most numerous?

Like each of the Americas, Eurasia has the shape of a triangle, but the southern and eastern sides are very irregular. The western part of the triangle is a great peninsula called Europe, projecting westward from the main body of the grand division, which is called Asia.

In the Western Continent, as we have learned, there is a long mountain system in the western part, and less elevated highlands in the eastern part. In Eurasia, however, the great highland extends in a broad V shape, and has a general east and west direction.

The western arm of the highland extends from northwest to southeast. The eastern arm extends from northeast to southwest. The region where these two arms meet is the highest part of the great Eurasian highland, and contains the highest mountains in the world. One range that is always snow-capped is called the Himalayas, or the "abode of snow."

The plateaus of the highland region extend nearly to the ocean on the south and east sides of Eurasia, but on the north side a wide lowland plain lies between the highland and the coast. The low mountain range that divides the great northern plain is sometimes called the boundary between Europe and Asia.

What is its name?

Some of the largest rivers in the world flow east or south from the eastern arm of the Eurasian highland. Name four rivers on the eastern slope of this arm; three on the southern slope.



ON THE SUEZ CANAL.



A DISTANT VIEW OF THE HIGH HIMALAYAS.

Southwest of the Ural Mountains find the Caspian Sea and the Black Sea. They are on the boundary between Europe and Asia. Some of the rivers draining the great plain flow southward into these seas, but many flow north and west to the ocean. The largest of these are in the Asiatic part of the grand division, and flow into the Arctic Ocean. They are frozen over for most of the year.



HOMES OF THE RACES IN EURASIA.

More than three fourths of the people in the world live in Eurasia, and about one third of these live in the small European part of the grand division. Where do the Mongolians live? Where do the Malays live? The Mongolian race occupies most of the eastern part of Asia.

The home of the white or Caucasian race is south of the Himalayas, and about the western arm of the Eurasian highland. The Europeans are nearly all civilized white people, and are descended from the same ancestors as the greater part of

the people in America. Their occupations, habits, and needs are much like ours, and by far the largest part of our trade is with them.

COMPARISONS

Position. — In what hemisphere is Eurasia? In what part of the hemisphere? What four oceans border Eurasia? What ocean separates the eastern part of Eurasia from America? What ocean separates the western part from America? the northern part? How does Eurasia compare with America in size? How does it compare with each grand division of America in general shape?

Relief. — In what direction is Eurasia longest? In what general direction does its great highland region extend? Does the great highland region of North America extend in the direction of the greatest length of the continent? How is it in South America? In what respect, then, are the highlands of the three grand divisions alike? In what respect do the highlands of Eurasia differ from those of America?

In what direction from the highland region is the great plain of Eurasia? Compare this plain with the great plains of America in direction of greatest extent.

Drainage. — Name the large rivers of the great northern plain of Eurasia. Does all of this plain slope northward? Name the rivers of Eurasia which flow to the Pacific or to the Indian Ocean.

EUROPE



EUROPE. (Same scale as the relief map of the United States.)

POSITION AND COAST LINE

What circle crosses northern Europe? What ocean is north? west? What great sea and two smaller seas are south? Which grand division has the most irregular coast line, North America, South America, or Europe?

Europe is the western part of Eurasia. The greater part of Europe lies in the northern half of the north temperate zone, as Canada does. The northern part has much ice and snow and is very cold. The great lowlands in the central part, however, receive mild west winds from the ocean which give them a much warmer

climate than that of Canada. The southern coasts are sheltered from cold north winds by mountains, and are warm enough for oranges and other heat-loving plants to grow, although these coasts are as far north as Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The coast line is more irregular than that of any other grand division, and forms many peninsulas, with gulfs, bays, or seas between them.

What sea opens into the Arctic Ocean? What large peninsula is in northwestern

EUROPE

Europe? What sea and two gulfs are east of the Scandinavian peninsula? What small peninsula is at the entrance to the Baltic Sea? What sea is west of the Danish peninsula? The North Sea is one of the greatest fishing places in the world. Millions of herring and other fish are caught there every year.

What island group is west of the North Sea?

These islands are famous as the home of the English, Scottish, and Irish peoples. What bay is west of Europe? Many sardines and oysters are taken in the Bay of Biscay. What peninsula is between the Bay of Biscay and the Mediterranean Sea? This peninsula is the home of the Spanish and Portuguese peoples.

What strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic Ocean? Name an island group and five islands in the Mediterranean. Which of these is nearest the mainland? What two peninsulas project into the central part of that sea? What sea is east of the Italian peninsula? What sea is east of the Grecian peninsula? There are many small islands in the Ægean Sea. A group of small islands is often called an *archipelago*.

Ships can sail through the outlet of the Black Sea into the Ægean and Mediterranean seas, and thence into the Atlantic Ocean; but the Caspian Sea is a great salt lake, with no outlet or water connection with the ocean.

Practice making a sketch map of Europe like this, but larger.



SCOTTISH PEASANT'S HOME.

TOPICS ON POSITION AND COAST LINE OF EUROPE

- I. LOCATION. In what zones. How bounded.
- II. COAST LINE. Peninsulas. Indentations. Islands.

SURFACE AND RIVERS

Is the northern or the southern part of Europe the more mountainous? Where are the Caucasus Mountains? the Alps? the Pyrenees? Name four other ranges in southern Europe. What part of Europe is an extensive lowland plain?

Part of the great Eurasian highland extends across southern Europe and makes that portion of the grand division very mountainous. The highest ranges are the Caucasus in the southeast, the Alps in the south, and the Pyrenees in the southwest. Snow always lies on the peaks of these mountains, and there are large glaciers in the high valleys of the Alps and the Caucasus.

The Alpine highland is carried far to the eastward by the Carpathian, Pindus, and Balkan mountains, and it extends through the southern peninsulas in the Apennines and the Pindus mountains. All these ranges are much lower than the Alps, and are covered with forests. From the Pyrenees a dry plateau extends over the greater part of the Spanish peninsula and is crossed by several mountain ranges.

The flat-topped Kiolen Mountains are not very high, but are so far north that they are covered with snow. Many glaciers descend from them into the narrow bays, or *fjords*, which indent the Atlantic coast of the Scandinavian peninsula.



SURFACE AND RIVERS



A GLACIER IN THE ALPS.

The Ural Mountains are a low, gentle swell of land on the eastern boundary of Europe.

Central Europe is a vast, flat, lowland plain. The plain is narrow in the west, but in the east it extends from the Black and Caspian seas to the Arctic Ocean.

Europe is much smaller than North America or South America, and it has no river so large as the Mississippi or the Amazon. Most of its rivers, however, are important routes for trade, and many of them have been connected by canals.

Beginning in the Ural Mountains trace a line to the Strait of Gibraltar between the sources of rivers flowing to the southern seas, and of those flowing to the waters north or west of Europe. This line is the divide between the southern and the northern slope of Europe. Which slope has the longest rivers?

Which river of the north slope flows into the Arctic Ocean? Which into the White Sea? Name two large lakes in this slope. Name two rivers flowing into the Baltic. Which two rivers flow into the North Sea? The Rhine is the most famous river of Europe. Name a river flowing into the Bay of Biscay.

The largest river of Europe is in the southern slope, and flows through a great delta into the Caspian Sea. What is its

name? The Volga is a very important route of commerce. The great plain near its source is low and flat, and the head waters of the Volga have been connected by canals with streams flowing to the northwest; thus goods from the Volga basin are shipped up the river to the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic ports. What other river flows into the Caspian Sea?

What three rivers flow into the Black Sea? The Danube is connected by a canal with the Rhine. What two rivers flow from the Alps—one into the Adriatic and the other into the Mediterranean? What river of the Spanish peninsula flows eastward?

Besides lakes Ladoga and Onega there are many smaller lakes in the cold, flat lowland of northern Europe. In the Alpine region, also, there are many small but beautiful lakes. They are fed by streams flowing from the



A LAKE IN THE ALPS.

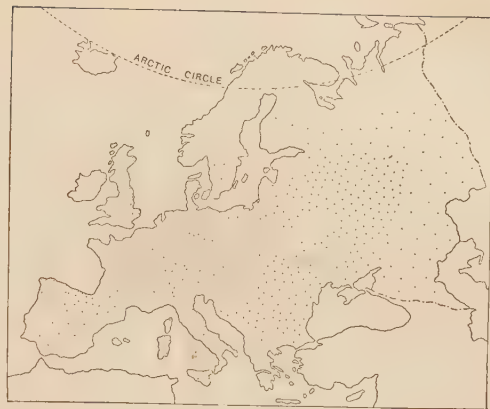
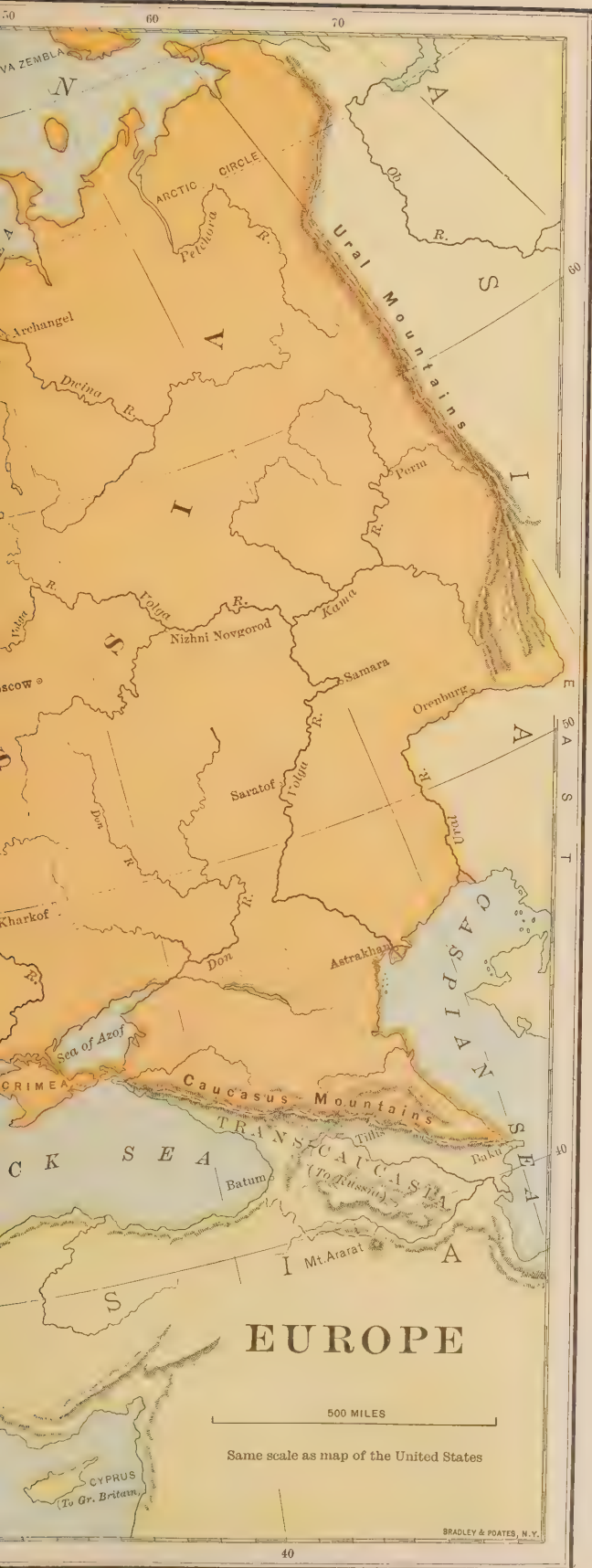
melting ends of Alpine glaciers, and are visited every year by thousands of tourists.

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing its large rivers.

TOPICS ON SURFACE AND RIVERS OF EUROPE

- I. HIGHLANDS. Location. Alpine system. Pyrenees and Spanish plateau. Caucasus. Ural. Kiolen.
- II. LOWLANDS. Location. Extent.
- III. GREAT DIVIDE. Location. Direction.
- IV. RIVERS OF THE NORTHERN SLOPE.
 - V. RIVERS OF THE SOUTHERN SLOPE. Caspian basin. Black Sea basin. Mediterranean basin.
- VI. LAKES. Northern. Alpine.





THE DOTS SHOW WHERE THE MOST PEOPLE LIVE.

PEOPLE

What part of Europe is most thickly settled? (See map above.) What parts have the fewest people?

Europe is but little larger than the United States. It is one of the smallest of the grand divisions, but it is so thickly settled that no grand division except Asia contains more people. You may think that some parts of the United States are densely peopled, but west central Europe is much more crowded. Europe has about five times as many inhabitants as the United States. Even in the less thickly settled parts there are more people than in the whole of North America.

The most highly civilized people in Europe live in the thickly settled parts. They have railways, electric lights, and telegraph lines as we have, and they receive news from all parts of the world by means of telegraph cables which have been laid on the bottom of the ocean from Europe to each of the other grand divisions.

White men have been living in America for about four hundred years. That seems a long time. Yet white people have been living in Europe not only for hundreds, but for thousands, of years.

The white people who settled our country had already become civilized when they came from Europe and conquered the savage Indians whom they found here. But thousands of years ago the white people of Europe

were themselves as savage and uncivilized as the Indians in America.

The first part of Europe to become civilized was the Grecian peninsula. The Greeks were conquered by the Romans of the Italian peninsula. The Romans learned much from the conquered Greeks, and became the most famous and powerful people of Europe. They conquered all the savage peoples of western Europe and taught them how to become civilized. Where is France? Spain? England? The Romans conquered these countries and made laws for the people.

Where is the German Empire? The savage peoples who lived in that region finally conquered the Romans, and learned civilization from them.

Where is Denmark? Norway? Sweden? The early people of that region were called Northmen. They were bold seamen who sailed along the coasts of western Europe, robbing and often killing the people in the more civilized lands. But they gradually learned peaceful ways from the people whom they robbed.

Where is Russia? This was one of the last countries of Europe to become civilized. Most of the people of Russia are white, but there are also many people of the yellow race.

Where is Turkey? The Turks belong to the yellow race. Turkey is hardly counted among the civilized nations of Europe even to-day.

A person who can speak English and Spanish can make himself understood in nearly every country of America. In Europe, however, the people of almost every country speak a language of their own, which the people of the neighboring countries do not understand. Thus, the English language is spoken in the British Isles; the German language in the

German Empire; the Dutch in the Netherlands; the French in France; the Spanish in Spain; the Swedish in Sweden; and so on. So that a person who wished to talk with the people in all parts of Europe would have to learn to speak many languages.

Though the languages of the various countries of Europe differ so greatly, some of them are more nearly alike than others.

Draw a line from Belgium to southeastern Italy. The countries southwest of this line



THE PUBLIC SQUARE OF ROME, NINETEEN HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

were long controlled by the Romans, and their languages are not only somewhat like one another, but are somewhat like the old Latin language that was spoken by the Romans. For this reason the southwestern part of Europe is often called Latin Europe.

Draw another line from southeastern Italy to northern Norway. The languages of the countries between this line and southwestern Europe are more nearly like the old German language than the old Latin language, and so this middle part of Europe is often called Germanic Europe. This is true also of the English language, so the British Isles are classed with the countries of Germanic Europe.



VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON.

What great country is in eastern Europe? Find Bulgaria; Servia. The languages of these three countries are called Slavonic languages; they resemble one another, but are very different from the languages of western Europe.

Thus we see that most of Europe may be divided by the languages of the people into three great parts: 1. Middle or Germanic Europe; 2. Southwestern or Latin Europe; and 3. Eastern or Slavonic Europe. The people in each of these parts are somewhat alike not only in their language, but also in their manners and customs, in their religion, and often in even their general appearance. Thus, while most of the people of Europe are Christians, the people of southwestern Europe are mainly Roman Catholics, those of middle Europe are largely Protestants, and those of eastern Europe belong mostly to what is called the Greek Church. The Turks, however, are not Christians, but Mohammedans.

Make a sketch map of Europe. Show where it is most thickly settled, and mark off and name its three divisions.

TOPICS ON PEOPLE OF EUROPE

- I. DENSITY OF POPULATION. Most dense part. Least dense. Comparison with the United States.
- II. SPREAD OF CIVILIZATION. Greeks and Romans. People north of the Alps. Russians and Turks.
- III. LANGUAGES. Europe and America. Three divisions of Europe.

THE BRITISH ISLES

Where are the British Isles? The largest island is called Great Britain. What is the name of the other large island? What strait and channel separate these islands from France? On clear days the white chalk cliffs of Great Britain may be seen across this strait from the shores of France.

It takes a fast steamship about six days to cross the ocean from New York to the port of Liverpool on the west coast of Great Britain. From there it takes a few hours to go on a fast railway train to London. London is the largest city in the world. It contains about as many people as the cities of New York and Philadelphia combined.

The country between Liverpool and London is wonderfully green and beautiful, for the air of the British Isles is very moist and mild.



LONDON BRIDGE.

Fogs are common in London, and these, with the coal smoke of the great city, begrime the buildings and often make the streets so dark that gaslights are necessary in the daytime. The streets are crowded with all kinds of wagons and carriages. There are few street car lines, but underground railways carry people about the city. The river Thames flows through the city and forms a harbor for ships from all parts of the world. London Bridge is the most famous of the many bridges which cross the river.



HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, WHERE THE LAWS ARE MADE, LONDON.

The island of Great Britain is divided into England, Scotland, and Wales. Each was once a separate nation. Ireland also was an independent state. Now they form the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of which London is the capital.

Canada, Australia, and parts of Asia and Africa are owned by this small but powerful kingdom. The United Kingdom and all its colonies form the British Empire.

Partly because of its many rich foreign possessions, and partly because of its large manufactories, the United Kingdom is the wealthiest nation of Europe and the greatest commercial country of the world.

As in our country, the people choose men to make the laws; and the king or ruler, like our president, appoints men to see that these laws are obeyed. But the king is not elected every few years as our president is. He holds his office as long as he lives, and when he dies, his eldest son, or some other near relative, becomes the ruler. A government in which the ruler holds the position because of his birth is called a *monarchy*.

Many years ago the English people learned to make the best cloth then made, which they sold all over Europe. After a while coal and iron were found in Great Britain, and factories were built for making iron and steel goods. Great Britain is now the greatest cloth-making country in the world, and one of the greatest metal-working countries.



WINDSOR CASTLE, HOME OF THE KING.

In northern and western England the factories are so close together that the region seems an endless manufacturing city, in which is made almost everything that can be made of iron or steel, cotton or wool.

There are so many people in England, and they do so much manufacturing, that the British Isles do not produce enough food for the people or enough raw materials for the manufactures. Many thousand steamships and sailing vessels carry the manufactured goods to other parts of the world, and bring back raw material and food. Much raw cotton goes to England from the United States to be manufactured, and much meat, wheat, and flour for food.

London and Liverpool are the principal seaports and commercial cities. Where is Manchester? It is the great center for cotton manufacturing. A canal from the sea en-



CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ables ships to reach the city. Where is Birmingham? Iron and steel goods are made there.

Southern Scotland is a manufacturing region, but the northern part is a wild, hilly country, called the Highlands. The many beautiful lakes among the hills are much visited. On the hills many sheep and cattle graze, watched by faithful shepherd dogs. Edinburgh is the old capital of Scotland. Where is Glasgow? This city on the river Clyde is famous for the steel steamships made there.

Ireland is called the Emerald Isle because of the rich verdure produced by its moist climate. The island supplies England with great quantities of vegetables, butter, and eggs. The Irish also raise flax, from the fiber of which they weave fine linen cloth. Dublin and Belfast are the largest cities in Ireland.

Many English and Scotch and Irish people have come to the United States to live.

Sketch Europe, showing the British Isles.



A LAKE IN SCOTLAND.



IRISH PEASANT AND SPINNING WHEEL.

TOPICS ON THE BRITISH ISLES

- I. LOCATION. ISLANDS AND DIVISIONS.
- II. SURFACE AND CLIMATE.
- III. PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.
- IV. INDUSTRIES.
- V. CITIES. London. Others.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE

What waters are north of the German Empire? What countries are east? south? west? In what direction does most of its surface slope? What river in the south flows to the Black Sea? Into what seas do all the other streams flow? What river is in the western part?

The northern part of the German Empire lies in the great central lowland of Europe. The southern part is in the Alpine plateau. The Germans are the finest soldiers in Europe, but they are just as much noted for their learning. Their schools and universities, their art galleries and their libraries, are among the best in the world. Many Americans go to Germany to attend the universities and to study music, for much of the best music has been composed by Germans.

The country once consisted of a number of small monarchies, but these are now united to form one strong nation. Each little country takes care of its own affairs, as our states do, but the king of Prussia, the largest of the German states, is the head of the united German nation. The people choose the law-makers. Such a union of countries in one great monarchy may be called an *empire*, and the ruler, an *emperor*.

The Germans are a thrifty people. Every bit of land that can be made to yield crops is carefully planted, and even the steep hillsides along the rivers are dug away so as to form steps or terraces, which are set out with trees and vines. Women and girls do much of the

outdoor work, for the boys must go to school, and most of the young men must be soldiers for two years or more.

Grapes and vegetables are grown in the hilly lands; rye for bread, and beets for sugar, in the level lands. More than half of the sugar used in the world is beet sugar. Beets are grown for this purpose in all the countries of the European plain, but particularly in Germany. The sliced beet is put into hot water and pressed to extract the sweet juice. This is then boiled until it becomes a thick sirup, from which the sugar separates in the form of crystals. The portion of the beet which is left is used as food for cattle.

The Germans manufacture many other things besides beet sugar. They are first among European peoples in the amount of iron and steel made, and the fastest vessels that cross the ocean are German steamships. Germany is next to Great Britain in the quantity of coal mined. Woolen, cotton, and linen cloth are manufactured. In some of the villages of Germany nearly every house is a little factory, in which the people weave cloth, or carpets, or beautiful lace for which the Germans are famous.

Find Berlin. Next to London and Paris it is the largest city in Europe. It is the



STREET IN BERLIN.

capital of the empire. Where is Hamburg? It is one of the greatest seaports on the mainland of Europe. On what river is Cologne? It is the center of a great manufacturing region and is famous for the *cologne water* made there.

Many German immigrants come to our country every year.

Sketch Europe; show the German Empire.

TOPICS ON THE GERMAN EMPIRE

- I. LOCATION.
- II. SURFACE AND DRAINAGE.
- III. INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTIONS.
- IV. PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.
- V. CITIES.

THE NETHERLANDS

What countries border the Netherlands? On the coast of what sea is this country? What river flows across it?

Almost the whole of the Netherlands lies in the low and fertile delta of the Rhine. Netherlands and Holland, another name for this

country, both mean "lowland." The sea once covered a large part of the country, but the people built walls of earth, or *dikes*, from the shore, inclosing shallow parts of the sea. When a dike was finished, the water was pumped out of the basin inclosed, and in a short time the land thus gained from



GERMAN VILLAGE STREET.

NETHERLANDS, NORSE COUNTRIES

the sea was ready to be plowed and sown with grain. Much of the surface of the Netherlands, in the west and southwest, is thus inclosed and is below sea level. The water which collects on this land is pumped out by windmills. Above the flat, green country the great sails of these windmills flutter like the wings of gigantic birds.

Canals cross almost every part of the country. Some of the larger canals are for boats and barges; some are to drain the land, and others take the place of fences. In winter, when these canals are frozen, men, women, and children go about on skates, and much of the trade is carried on over the ice.

The people of the Netherlands are called Dutch, and are related to the Germans. They are noted for their industry, and there are no better farmers in all Europe. They raise grain and potatoes, but not enough grain is produced to feed the dense population. The moist lowlands make excellent pasture, and the Dutch are famous for their butter and cheese. Dairy products and cattle are exported.

Some of the large islands southeast of Asia, some of the West Indies, and a part of Guiana in South America belong to the Dutch. Drugs, coffee, and spices are sent from these colonies to the mother country, and from there to all parts of Europe and America.

Find Amsterdam. It is the largest city of the Netherlands, and a busy seaport. It is surrounded by strong dikes. Some of the streets contain canals, so that one may look out of the window and see white sails in the streets. Many diamonds are sent to this city from Africa to be cut and polished. By law



WINDMILLS AND CANAL, HOLLAND.

Amsterdam is the capital of the Netherlands, but the queen resides, and the laws are made, at the Hague.

New York city was first settled by the Dutch.

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing the German Empire and the Netherlands.

TOPICS ON THE NETHERLANDS

- I. LOCATION.
- II. DIKES AND CANALS. Their uses.
- III. INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTIONS.
- IV. PEOPLE, GOVERNMENT, AND COLONIES.

THE NORSE COUNTRIES

What two countries are in the Scandinavian peninsula? What country occupies a peninsula and several islands south of Sweden? What straits separate Denmark from Norway and Sweden? What waters are east of these peninsulas? west?

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are sometimes called the Norse countries, or countries of the Northmen. They are separate kingdoms, but the languages and customs of the people are much alike. These people have always been fine sailors.

Much of the Scandinavian peninsula is covered with valuable forests.



FJORD ON THE COAST OF NORWAY.

EUROPE

Norway extends so far north that in mid-summer the sun remains above the horizon for several weeks, and may be seen even at midnight! In midwinter, however, the sun does not rise at all, and darkness lasts for several weeks.

Every summer travelers go to the northern part of Norway to see the bold rocky coast, with the glacier-filled valleys, and to watch the midnight sun.

Norway is too mountainous for farming except in the southeast. It is noted, however, for its lumber and for the fisheries along the west coast.

Sweden lies on the gentle east slope of the Kiolen Mountains. South of the forest lands grain, potatoes, some sheep, and many cattle are raised. There are valuable iron mines in



PARLIAMENT BUILDING, STOCKHOLM.

Sweden. Some ore is smelted and made into machinery, and some is sent to other countries. Lumber and dairy products are exported.

What are the capitals of Sweden and Norway? Both are beautiful cities and important seaports, but the harbor of Stockholm is closed by ice in winter.

Denmark consists of a low and sandy peninsula, and several low islands to the east. Along the coast of the North Sea are many *sand dunes*, or low ridges of wind-blown sand. Most of the country forms excellent pasturage for cattle, horses, and sheep. Grain and sugar

beets are raised, but Denmark is noted for its dairy products, bacon, and eggs, which are shipped in large quantities to Great Britain.

Denmark owns the islands of Iceland and Greenland, northeast of America.

Find Copenhagen. It is the capital of the kingdom of Denmark, as well as the largest city.

Many people from the Norse countries have come to the United States to live. Many of them settle in the most northern part of our country, and become industrious farmers and useful citizens.

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing the Norse countries.

TOPICS ON THE NORSE COUNTRIES

- I. LOCATION. Of Norway. Of Sweden. Of Denmark.
- II. SURFACE AND COAST LINE. Of each country.
- III. OCCUPATIONS. Fishing. Lumbering. Farming.
- IV. GOVERNMENT.
- V. CITIES.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND SWITZERLAND

What countries surround Austria-Hungary? Where is its seacoast? What part of it lies in the Alpine region? This part is called the Tyrol. What mountains are in the eastern part? In what river basin is most of Austria-Hungary?

Austria-Hungary, like Great Britain and Germany, is one of the great powers or nations of Europe. It is composed of two countries, Austria and Hungary, united under one emperor. In Austria German is the prevailing



PUBLIC SQUARE OF VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

language, though some Slavonic languages also are heard. Hungary is the country of the Magyars, a people of the yellow race, and also of some peoples from eastern Europe speaking different languages.

The great treeless plains of Hungary, drained by the Danube, are noted for their fine crops of wheat and corn.

There are many factories of linen cloth in Austria-Hungary, and the Bohemian glass made there is famous. The hardy mountaineers of the Tyrol are herdsmen in summer, and famous wood carvers when the mountain pastures are covered with snow.

Name the capital of Austria-Hungary. It is one of the largest and most beautiful cities of Europe. The palace of the emperor contains one of the largest libraries in Europe. Vienna is a noted center of learning and art.

Budapest, on both sides of the Danube, is in the midst of the Hungarian wheat fields, and is a great flour-milling center.

What is the name of the little country between the Tyrol and France? What countries border Switzerland on the north and on the south? What can you say of the surface of Switzerland?

Switzerland is one of the smallest and most mountainous countries of Europe. It is so high that about one third of its surface is always covered with snow.

The slopes of the Alps furnish much rich pasture, and Swiss cheese is famous the world over. Where the hills are too steep for carts, the peasant women in their big wooden shoes may be seen bearing great bundles of hay on their heads down to the valleys far below. Many of the picturesque little cottages and



VINEYARD IN THE TYROL.

barns look as though they might slip down the steep mountain slopes upon which they are built.

In the towns of Switzerland, watches, music boxes, cloth, and carved wooden toys are made. Many of these goods are exported to America. Until recently the high ridges of the Alps prevented the Swiss from trading with Italy, but the two longest tunnels in the world have been made through the Alps, and railways now connect the two countries.

German is spoken in the north of Switzerland, French in the west, and Italian in the south. The Swiss are as brave as they are clever, and for many years have held their little country as an independent republic.

Geneva is a famous city, on a beautiful lake of the same name. Zurich is the largest city of Switzerland. Bern is the capital.

People from all over the world visit Switzerland to see its glaciers and grand mountain scenery.

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing Austria-Hungary and Switzerland.



SWISS COTTAGES ON A MOUNTAIN SLOPE.

EUROPE

TOPICS ON AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND SWITZERLAND

- I. LOCATION. Austria-Hungary. Switzerland.
- II. SURFACE. Alps. Carpathians. Danube basin.
- III. COMPARISON. People. Industries. Governments.
- IV. CITIES. Vienna. Budapest. Geneva.
- V. SCENERY. Mountains. Glaciers. Lakes.

FRANCE AND BELGIUM

What country is south of England? What separates it from England? What countries are east of France? What country is southwest? What bay is west?

France is the third country in Europe in wealth and power, and is by far the most important of the Latin countries.

Most of the surface is a lowland, through which the Seine, Loire, and Garonne rivers flow northwest from the central and southern highlands. These rivers are navigable, and canals connect them with the Rhone, the chief river of the south. Canals lead also to the Rhine. The cheap water routes to the north, west, and south coasts, and the network of railroads which covers the country, have helped to make France a great commercial nation.

The soil is fertile and is carefully cultivated. The large crops of grain and vegetables from the north and west nearly supply the needs of France for these foods. From the sugar beets grown in the north much sugar is made.

Vineyards cover the warmer slopes of the valleys in central and southern France, and

yield the chief crop of the country. France produces more grapes, and makes more wine, than any other country in the world. Orchards of olive trees are common in the south, and from their fruit is pressed the best of olive oil.

Herds of cattle, sheep, and goats in many parts of the country supply meat, wool, and the finest cheese; and from the waters of the north and west coasts many cod, herring, sardines, and oysters are obtained.

In southern France mulberry trees are cultivated, and one of the chief industries depends on them. Silk is a fiber, like the strand of a spider web, that the silkworm spins. The silkworm is a kind of caterpillar which feeds on the leaves of the mulberry tree. When the worm is full grown, it spins a cover about itself, winding the fine strand of silk round and round its body until it is wholly covered in a case called the *cocoon*.



SILKWORM COCOONS.



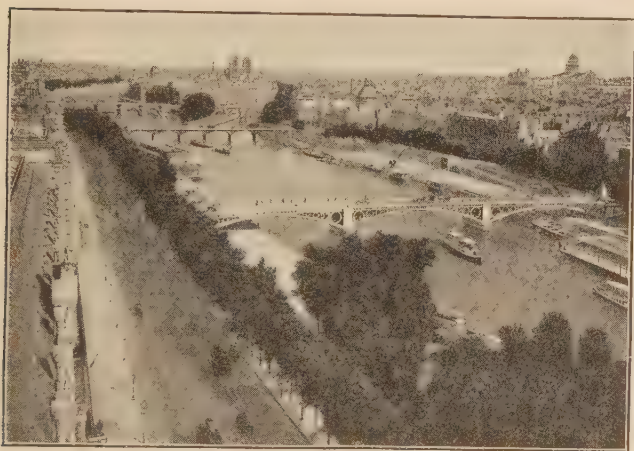
GATHERING GRAPES, FRANCE.

The cocoons are softened in hot water, and the silk fibers are wound off upon spools. The fibers are spun into silk thread, which is woven into cloth. More silk cloth and velvet are made in France than in any other country in Europe.

There are coal and iron mines in the eastern half of France, and many cotton, woolen, and linen mills and other factories in which machinery, pottery, laces, kid gloves, and many other articles are made.

FRANCE, BELGIUM

Where is Paris? It is the great railroad center of France and, next to London, is the largest city in Europe. Its streets are decorated with marble arches, columns, and statues, and planted with rows of trees. On summer evenings one may see people sitting at little tables along the sidewalk, before the cafés, taking refreshment and chatting gayly. In the galleries of Paris are many of the finest pictures and statues in the world. Students from every land go to Paris to study painting, music, medicine, and science. Beautiful pottery is made near this city. Havre at the mouth of the Seine is its seaport.



BRIDGES OVER THE SEINE, PARIS.

Where is Lyons? Much silk and velvet are woven there. Find Bordeaux. It is in the midst of vineyards, and wine is its chief export. Name a great southern seaport.

For a long time France was a monarchy, but it is now a republic.

The island of Corsica in the Mediterranean and the greater part of northern Africa belong to France, as do also parts of southeastern Asia and northern South America, and several islands of the West Indies.

In former times some of the best people of France came to North America to live. Many of them settled in South Carolina, and in New Orleans and Mobile, where their descendants are among our most prosperous citizens.



DOG CART, BELGIUM.

What small country is between France and the Netherlands? What water is west of Belgium? What country is east?

The small kingdom of Belgium has many large cities and is one of the most thickly peopled states in the world. In speech and manners about half the people are French, and the other half resemble the Dutch.

Because of the careful cultivation of the land, Belgium has been called the "Garden of Europe"; but it is chiefly noted for its coal and iron mines and for the extent and variety of its manufactures. These include all kinds of machinery and metal articles, glass, cloth, lace, and many other things.

What is the capital? It is noted for the carpets and lace made there. Antwerp is a large and busy seaport.

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing France and Belgium.

TOPICS ON FRANCE AND BELGIUM

- I. LOCATION AND BOUNDARIES. France. Belgium.
- II. SURFACE AND DRAINAGE. France. Belgium.
- III. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS. In the northern part.
In the southern part.
- IV. SILK INDUSTRY. Mulberry tree. Silkworm. Manufacture.
- V. GOVERNMENT.
- VI. CITIES. Paris. Lyons. Bordeaux. Brussels.

EUROPE

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

What two countries occupy the Spanish peninsula? What country and water are north of Spain? What mountains are between Spain and France? What waters are east and south of Spain? What group of islands are east? These islands belong to Spain. What water is west of Portugal?

The Spanish peninsula is mostly a plateau made rough by high mountain ranges and deep river valleys.



STREET SCENE IN SPAIN.

The plateau is hot in summer and cold in winter, and so dry and rough that both farming and commerce are difficult. So the peninsula is the least thickly settled part of western Europe. (See population map of Europe.) Most of the people live on the slopes near the coasts, where there is more rainfall, and in the river valleys of the interior, where water can be had to irrigate the farms.

These slopes and valleys are among the best of fruit-growing lands. Oranges, lemons, English walnuts, and almonds are sent to the countries of northern Europe. Olives and olive oil are exported also. Many kinds of grapes are grown, so this is a great wine-producing region. Many of the grapes are dried on the warm ground and thus made into raisins. Cork is another product. It is the bark of a kind of evergreen oak.

Peas, onions, and garlic are raised, and with Indian corn, which is raised in the west, form

the chief food of the people. On the dry plateau large herds of sheep are raised.

The great wealth of Spain is its minerals. The copper, lead, and quicksilver mines are very rich, and much valuable iron ore is shipped to England, chiefly from the port of Bilbao. Where is this port?

Both Spain and Portugal are kingdoms. After the discovery of America, Spain was rich and powerful; she owned much of Europe and nearly all of America, and had ships on every sea. The Portuguese also were great sailors, and had rich colonies in those days. They were the first to sail to Asia around the south end of Africa, and Magellan was a Portuguese sailor. But both kingdoms have lost most of their colonies.

What strait separates Spain from Africa? On the Spanish shore of this strait is a high cape called the Rock of Gibraltar. Many years ago the English captured this headland from the Spaniards and made there the strongest fortress in the world, which Great Britain still holds. This fortress is important because it commands the narrow entrance to the Mediterranean Sea.

Madrid, the capital and largest city of Spain, is in the dry plateau region. The nights are almost always cold, but the days are often so warm that nearly every one takes a nap, or



ROCK OF GIBRALTAR.

SPAIN, PORTUGAL, ITALY

siesta, in the middle of the day. Barcelona is the greatest commercial city. Where is it? Find the capital of Portugal. Where is Oporto? It is in a great grape region.

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing Spain and Portugal.

TOPICS ON SPAIN AND PORTUGAL

- I. LOCATION. Spain. Portugal.
- II. SURFACE AND CLIMATE.
- III. PRODUCTIONS. Fruits. Cork. Minerals.
- IV. PEOPLE. Distribution. History. Cities.

ITALY AND GREECE

What long peninsula is between the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas? What two islands are west of Italy? What island is southwest? What high mountains are on the northern border of Italy? What mountain range extends through the peninsula? Where is the river Po?

The kingdom of Italy includes the Italian peninsula and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia. It is one of the six great powers of Europe. It is a great wine- and silk-producing country: more silkworms are reared and more cocoons and raw silk are produced in Italy than in any other country of Europe. Many cattle, sheep, and goats are raised, and some meat and hides are exported.

The broad, fertile valley of the Po is the greatest farming region, but farming is pur-

sued farther south, also, where irrigation is necessary. Wheat, corn, rice, flax, and grapes are the chief crops, but thousands of mulberry and chestnut trees are cultivated, and in the south are many orchards of olives, oranges, and lemons.

The cultivated chestnuts are three or four times as large as the wild ones in the United States, and are much used for food in southern



ST. PETER'S, ROME.

Europe. Another favorite food in Italy is macaroni, made from wheat flour.

The Italian peninsula is famous for its greatness two thousand years ago, when it was the home of the Romans. It was then the most civilized country in the world, and the center of the Roman Empire, which included all the countries bordering on the Mediterranean Sea.

As time passed, the empire was broken up. Many of the old buildings in its cities were wholly or partly pulled down and the stones used for buildings that are still standing. The Italian peninsula was divided among several nations; and the Italian language gradually developed. In recent times the peninsula was reunited to form the present kingdom of Italy.

Find Rome. It is the residence of the king of Italy, and of the Pope, who is the head of the Catholic Church. The Pope's palace, called the Vatican, is near St. Peter's, the largest church in the world. Among the famous



FARM YARD IN NORTHERN ITALY.



RUINS OF POMPEII, AND VESUVIUS BEYOND.

The Italian immigrants in the United States are among our most thrifty and industrious laborers.

What small country occupies the peninsula southeast of Italy? What mountains are partly contained in Greece? What water is east of Greece? Most of the islands in the Ægean Sea belong to this state.

The kingdom of Greece, though larger than Belgium, the Netherlands, or Switzerland, is not so important to-day as any one of those countries.

It is famous, however, because it was the first country of Europe to become civilized. Our own civilization came to America from Europe, and may thus be said to have started

in Greece. The stories of Ulysses, the Argonauts, Theseus, and many others which are read in school, were all told by the Greeks long before Rome became an empire.

Where is Naples? It is the largest city of Italy. Much macaroni is exported from this city. Near by are the ruins of Pompeii, a city buried nearly two thousand years ago by ashes falling



A CANAL AND BRIDGE IN VENICE.

from the neighboring volcano, Vesuvius. After hundreds of years the ruins were accidentally found, and much of the old city has been uncovered.

Find Milan. It is the chief market in the plain of the Po.

Where is Venice? In the days of Columbus it was the greatest commercial city in Europe. It is built on some low islands several miles from the shore. Canals take the place of the main streets, and the people go about in boats instead of in wagons or street cars. The paved streets are very narrow, some of them not more than three feet wide. The city is noted for beautiful glassware, jewelry, and lace.

still among the foremost traders and sailors of southern Europe.



RUINS OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE IN GREECE.

The country is mountainous, and the very crooked coast line is fringed with mountainous islands, several of which are volcanic.

Some wheat and barley are cultivated in the valleys, and small quantities of olive oil and figs are exported; but the most important export is the small dried grapes which in commerce are known as *currants*.

Athens, the capital, is noted for the ruins of its beautiful ancient buildings; but most of the beautiful statues which ornamented these buildings have been removed to the museums of London, Rome, or Paris.

Make a sketch map of Europe, locating Italy and Greece.

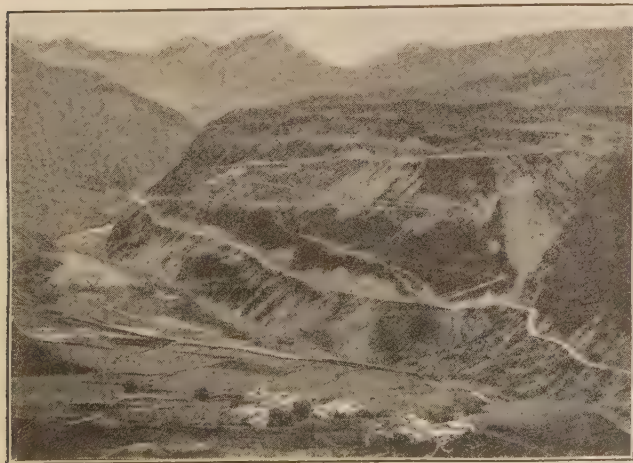
TOPICS ON ITALY AND GREECE

- I. LOCATION AND GOVERNMENT. Italy. Greece.
- II. INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS.
- III. FORMER GREATNESS.
- IV. CITIES. Rome. Athens. Others.

RUSSIA

What is the most eastern country of Europe? Compare it with the other countries in size. What land is east of Russia? What waters are north? What waters and countries are west? south? What sea or lake is southeast? Is the surface mostly flat or mountainous? In what parts are there mountains? In what two directions does the surface slope? Trace on the map the main divide of Russia.

Russia is the European part of the great Russian Empire, which extends eastward over



MILITARY ROAD THROUGH THE CAUCASUS MOUNTAINS.

northern Asia and southward beyond the Caucasus Mountains.

In what zone is the greater part of Russia? In what zone is the northern part? Nearly



LAPPS' REINDEER TEAMS, NORTHERN RUSSIA.

all of Russia is farther north than the Great Lakes of America. Even in the south the rivers are frozen over for several months in winter.

During the short, warm summers of northern Russia only the surface of the ground thaws, and as the water can not sink into the frozen earth beneath, the whole region becomes a swamp, called a *tundra*. Coarse moss covers this region. Farther south a great forest region occupies nearly one third of Russia. In the southwest are open plains, on which great quantities of grain are grown. This is therefore the most thickly peopled part of the country. In the southeast, however, but little rain falls, and the plains, called *steppes*, are too dry for farming.

Most of the people in Russia belong to the white race. But some belong to the yellow race, as the Finns, who live north of the Gulf of Finland and are dairymen and lumbermen; the Lapps and Samoyedes in the far north, who are hunters and fishers; and the Calmucks and Cossacks in the far south, who raise great herds of sheep, cattle, and horses.

Farming is the chief occupation of the people. The Russian farmers rarely live on their farms, but usually are grouped into villages, or *mirs*. The mir will own or rent all



RUSSIAN CARRIAGE TEAM.

the surrounding farm lands and from time to time divide them equally among the villagers.

Grain and flax are the chief crops. More rye is grown than in any other country, and rye bread is the common food in Russia. Much more wheat is raised than is needed at home, so Russia, like the United States, sells much of this valuable food to the thickly settled countries of western Europe.

A great deal of flax is sold to Great Britain, to be made into linen cloth. But in southern Russia the flax is grown for its seed, from which linseed oil is made.

There are fewer mills and factories in Russia than in western Europe. Cotton and woolen cloths are made in some of the large cities, but most of the cloth used by Russian peasants is woven by their families during the long winters.

Petroleum is an important product of Russia. Find Baku. Although south of the Caucasus Mountains, it is in Russia. Near this town are the largest petroleum wells in the world. More petroleum is produced in this region than anywhere else except in the United States. Part of it is shipped by the Caspian Sea and Volga River to the interior of Russia, and part by railway to Batum, on the Black Sea, for export.

Through what waters must a vessel pass in sailing from Odessa, on the Black Sea, to St.

Petersburg? from St. Petersburg to Archangel, on the north coast? It is a long journey by sea from one coast of Russia to the others, and the rivers of the country are great trade routes. They are connected by canals across the main divide, so that goods are carried by river and canal from the Black Sea or the Caspian to the Gulf of Finland or the Arctic Ocean.

There is much trade in Russia by means of fairs, to which merchants come from other parts of Europe and from Asia. Find Nizhni Novgorod. A fair is held there every summer where many thousand people buy their stocks of goods. For three months, when the fair is in progress, the river is filled with boats, and the city with a crowd of people bargain-



RED SQUARE, MOSCOW.

ing in its thousands of shops, or visiting its cathedral, its hotels, or its theaters. During the other nine months scarcely a human being is in sight in that part of the city: all is silent, and grass grows in its deserted streets.

The ruler of Russia is called the *czar*.

Name the capital. It is one of the largest cities of Europe. Where are Moscow and Warsaw? They are railway centers. Odessa is a great grain market and shipping point in the south.

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing Russia.



MARKET IN SOFIA, BULGARIA.

TOPICS ON RUSSIA

- I. LOCATION AND SIZE.
- II. PLAIN. Extent. Surrounding mountains. Bordering seas. Regions: tundra, forest, prairie, steppe.
- III. OCCUPATIONS. Farming. Grazing. Manufactures. Mining.
- IV. TRADE. Routes. Fairs.
- V. PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT.

STATES OF THE BALKAN PENINSULA

What five small countries in southeastern Europe lie south of Austria-Hungary and Russia and north of Greece? What sea is east of this region? south? west? What river flows through this region to the Black Sea? What mountains border this part of the Danube basin on the south? The part of Europe southeast of Austria-Hungary is often called the Balkan peninsula.

The ruler of Turkey is called the *sultan*. He both makes the laws and sees that they

are executed. Such a government is called a *despotism*. The sultan's rule has long been harsh and cruel.

Many hundred years ago the Turks, a fierce race of yellow people who had conquered much of western Asia south of the Black Sea, crossed over into Europe and added the whole Balkan peninsula to the great empire of Turkey.

Most of the people of the Balkan peninsula belonged to the white race and were Christians, while the Turks belonged to the yellow race and believed in the Mohammedan religion: thus the customs of the two peoples were very different. The Turks were cruel to the Christians, and robbed and oppressed them. Hence the Christians were discontented, and often tried to free themselves from Turkish rule.

About eighty years ago, Greece, aided by other Christian countries of Europe, succeeded in becoming independent. Afterwards Roumania, in the same way, freed herself from Turkey and became a kingdom. Still more recently Serbia and Montenegro became independent monarchies, while Bulgaria, though still supposed to pay tribute to Turkey, has her own ruler, and is really an independent state.

Thus all that is left of Turkey in Europe is a narrow strip between Greece and Bulgaria, though the Turkish Empire still includes much of western Asia. About half the people in European Turkey are Christians, and they



BULGARIAN VILLAGE.



BULGARIAN INSURGENT SOLDIERS.

are still trying to free themselves from the Turks.

The people of Turkey have been so badly governed that they are wretchedly poor. They have little wealth besides the forests and herds of cattle and sheep. Small amounts of grain, tobacco, silk, and wine are produced. Turkish carpets and rugs made by hand are sold in Europe and America.

What sea is between the Black Sea and the Ægean Sea? What strait connects this sea with the Ægean Sea? with the Black Sea? What city is on the Bosphorus? Constantinople is the capital of the Turkish Empire. It contains the beautiful palaces and gardens of the sultan, and many fine *mosques*, or Mohammedan churches; but most of the houses are miserable hovels built of wood, and in consequence widespread fires are common. The streets are narrow, filthy, and without sidewalks. The fine harbor is called the Golden Horn.

Roumania and much of Bulgaria lie in the fertile valley of the Danube, and from them great crops of grain are sent down the river for export. There are many vineyards and



CONSTANTINOPLE.

rose farms on the slopes of the Balkan Mountains, and wine and the famous perfume, attar of roses, are made there.

The language of Roumania, unlike the languages of the neighboring countries of eastern Europe, is something like the Latin, and it is thought that many of the people now living there are the descendants of Roman colonists who settled in that region nearly two thousand years ago.

What is the capital of Roumania? of Bulgaria?

Servia and Montenegro are rough and mountainous, and are largely covered with forests. Corn forms the chief food of the people, and is grown in the river valleys. The wealth of the country consists in the herds of swine and cattle. What is the capital of each country?

Make a sketch map of Europe, showing the Balkan peninsula.



COFFEE SELLER IN STREET OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

TOPICS ON THE BALKAN PENINSULA

- I. LOCATION AND SURFACE.
- II. THE TURKS. Character. Religion. Government.
- III. STATES OF THE PENINSULA. Names. Products.
- IV. CONSTANTINOPLE. Location. Buildings. Streets.

CORRELATIONS AND COMPARISONS

Extent and Coast. — In what zones is Europe? What large country in America lies in the same parts of these zones as Europe? How does Europe compare with Canada in climate? Which is the larger, Europe or North America? About how much larger? (See tables near end of book.) What is the general shape of North America? of South America? of Europe? In what general direction does the greatest length of each of these land masses extend?

Compare the coast lines of North America, South America, and Europe. Which is the most irregular? Make a list of eleven seas, gulfs, and bays on the coast of Europe. Tell what country or countries of Europe border each of these. Are islands most numerous near the coast of North America, South America, or Europe? Make a list of six islands or island groups near the coast of Europe. Which is the most important? What strait and channel separate the British Isles from the mainland? What narrow waterway connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean?

Surface and Drainage. — In what general direction does the continental divide of North America extend? the continental divide of South America? the main divide of Europe? Does the continental divide of the Americas lie in the highlands or in the lowlands? How is it with the main divide of Europe? In what part of Europe are the great highlands? the great lowlands? Where are the great highlands and lowlands in the Americas located? In what part of Europe and in or between what countries are the Alps? the Caucasus Mountains? the Pyrenees? the Apennines? the Carpathian Mountains? the Ural Mountains?

What two rivers of Europe flow to the Caspian Sea? Name the three largest flowing to the Black Sea; one which flows east to the Adriatic; one which flows south to the Mediterranean. Name the two largest rivers of France flowing northwest. Name two rivers flowing to the North Sea; two flowing through Russia to the Baltic. What is the longest river of Europe? How does it compare in length with the Mississippi? What and where is the largest lake in Europe?

Products. — Sketch or trace a map of Europe, and write in the proper places the names of important products: grain, sugar beets, grapes, olives, flax; sheep and cattle, fish, raw silk; coal, iron, petroleum; manufactures. Make a list of articles manufactured in Europe. Name a raw material that is shipped from our Southern states to Europe. For what is it used?

People and Countries. — What people used to live in America before there were any white men here? Do you see more Indians or more white people here now? From

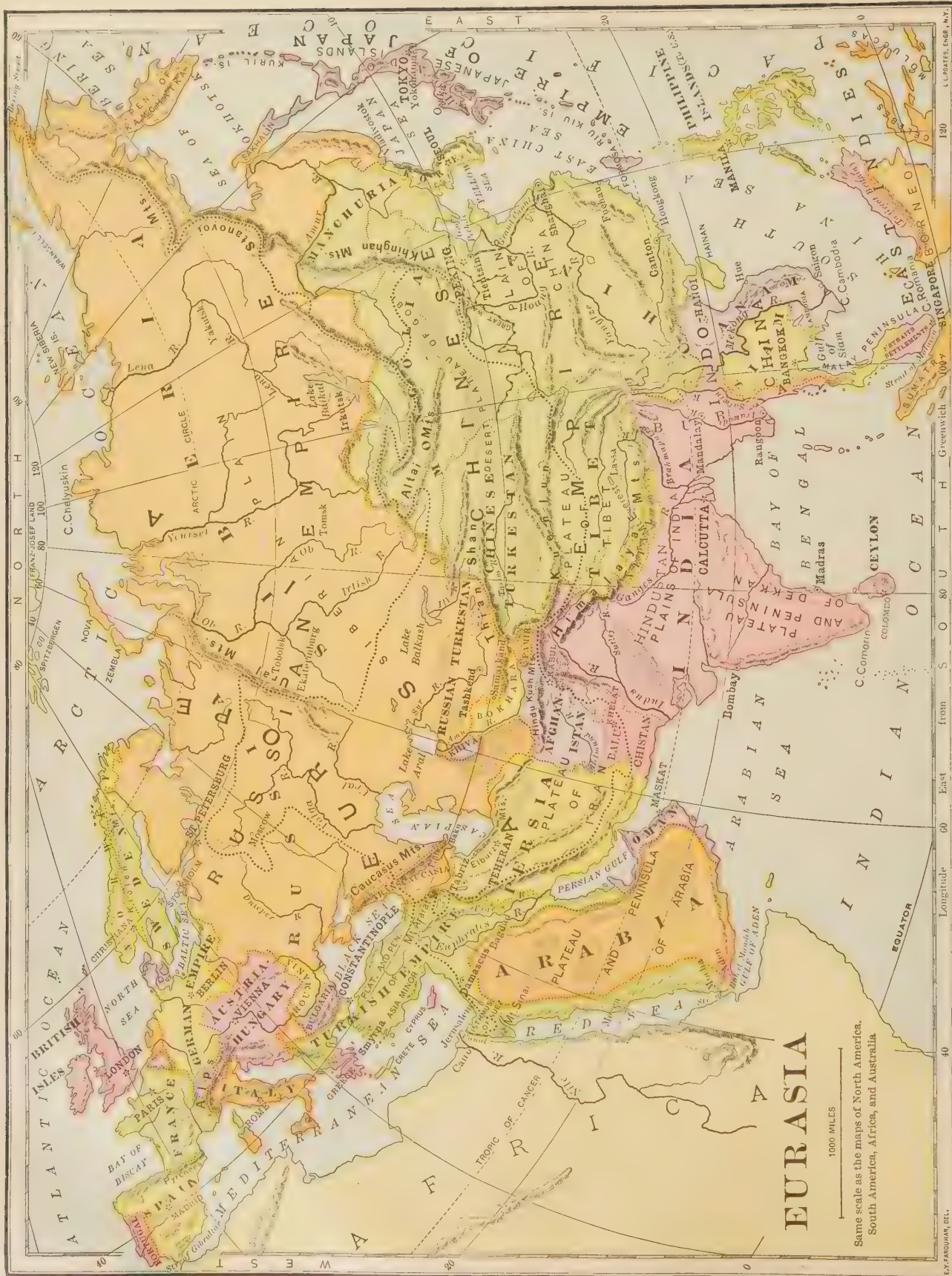
what grand division did the white men come to America? Give some reasons why Europe should be specially interesting to the white people who live in America now. How does Europe compare in size with the United States? How does it compare with the United States in population? (See tables near end of book.) Which, then, has the denser population, Europe or the United States? How many states are there in the United States? How many countries are there in Europe? What language is generally spoken in all the states of the United States? How do the countries of Europe differ from our states in the matter of language? in the matter of government? What is the difference between a monarchy and a republic?

What powerful kingdom occupies the British Isles? Name four divisions of this island kingdom. What country on the mainland extends from the English Channel to the Mediterranean Sea? What two countries lie southwest of France? What two small countries are northeast of France on the North Sea coast? What country is east of the Netherlands, Belgium, and France? What small mountainous country is east of France and southwest of the German Empire? What small country is north of the German Empire between the North Sea and the Baltic? What two countries north of Denmark occupy a peninsula? What large country is south of the German Empire? What country south of Switzerland and Austria-Hungary occupies a peninsula? What country bordering the German Empire and Austria-Hungary occupies the eastern half of Europe? What three countries southwest of Russia border on the Black Sea? What two small countries lie between Turkey and Austria-Hungary? What country south of Turkey occupies a peninsula?

Make a list of these twenty countries of Europe and opposite each name write some fact concerning the people, industries, or products of that country. Tell which two countries are republics. Which part of Europe was the first to become civilized? What people spread civilization over much of Europe? What peoples brought civilization to America? What language is spoken in Brazil? in the rest of South America and in Mexico?

Cities. — Name the three largest cities of Europe in the order of their size. Give the location and some fact concerning each of the following cities:—

London	Paris	Berlin	St. Petersburg
Liverpool	Marseilles	Hamburg	Moscow
Glasgow	Rome	Vienna	Warsaw
Dublin	Naples	Copenhagen	Odessa
Madrid	Amsterdam	Christiania	Constantinople
Lisbon	Brussels	Stockholm	Athens



EURASIA

1000 MILES

Same scale as the maps of North America, South America, Africa, and Australia.

ASIA

POSITION AND COAST

Name the mountains, river, and seas which separate Asia from Europe. (See political map of Europe.) In what zones is Asia? In what zone is the greater part? What ocean is north of Asia? What ocean is east? What strait separates Asia from North America? What ocean is south of Asia? What two seas are west of southwestern Asia? What isthmus connects Asia with Africa? Name the strait through which the Red Sea opens.

Asia includes more than three fourths of the grand division of Eurasia. It is larger than North and South America combined, and contains about one third of the land surface of the world.

The eastern and southern coast lines are very irregular. What great bay and sea are south of Asia? What gulf extends northwest from the Arabian Sea? Name six seas that wash the eastern shores of Asia. How are most of them partly separated from the Pacific Ocean? Name two peninsulas of eastern Asia. Name three peninsulas of southern Asia.

On which side of Asia are there many islands? What island is crossed by the Tropic of Cancer? What group of large islands is northeast of Formosa? What group of islands is south of Formosa? Where are the islands of Sumatra, Borneo, and Celebes?

Many of the islands east and southeast of Asia contain volcanoes, from which terrible outbursts of steam and lava sometimes occur.

Practice making a sketch map of Asia.

TOPICS ON POSITION AND COAST OF ASIA

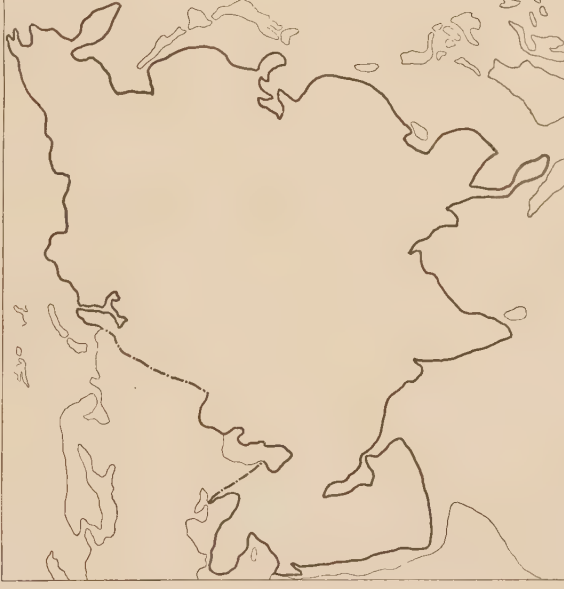
I. LOCATION AND SIZE.

II. EACH COAST LINE. General direction. Projections. Indentations. Islands.

SURFACE

(See *Relief Map of Eurasia*.)

Which part of Asia is mostly lowland? Which part is mainly highland? Find the Pamir plateau in the highland region. What plateau is southeast of the Pamir? What plateau is southwest? What plateau is southwest of the plateau of Iran? What mountains are south of the plateau of Tibet? What plateau is south of the Himalaya Mountains?



From the Pamir plateau a succession of mountain ranges stretches westward to the Black Sea, and two chains extend eastward—one to the northeast and one to the east.

What is the westward range called, east of the Caspian Sea? south of the Caspian Sea? between the Caspian and the Black Sea? From these ranges the low plateau of Iran extends southward nearly to the coast. The lowlands about the Persian Gulf separate the plateau of Iran from another low plateau which occupies most of the peninsula of Arabia. What plateau is south of the Black Sea?

The mountains northeast of the Pamir plateau consist of many ranges; name three of them. The Kuenlun range extends eastward from the Pamir plateau, along the border of the plateau of Tibet. The Himalayas, on the southern border of Tibet, are the loftiest range of mountains in the world. Mount Everest, their highest peak, is over five miles high.



GROUP OF TIBETANS.

The plateau of Tibet is one of the highest plateaus in the world. It is more than twice as high as the western highland of the United States, and almost as large. What desert is between the Kuenlun and the Altai Mountains? It is a low, dry plateau. The plateau of Tibet also is dry, but being much higher is much colder than the Desert of Gobi.

These dry plateaus produce little vegetation except coarse grass; and the herding of sheep, goats, camels, and yaks is the chief occupation. The yak is an animal much like the ox, but has long hair.

The highlands are so broad and the mountains so lofty that they form a nearly impassable barrier between northern and southern Asia.

Like the peninsulas of Europe, the Asian peninsulas are either mountainous plateaus or spurs from the Eurasian highland.

The islands off the east coast of Asia are also really mountain ranges, the valleys between being covered by the ocean, and forming partly inclosed seas.

Northern Asia is a great lowland plain much like northern Europe. Along the Arctic Ocean is a frozen, moss-grown tundra; farther inland there are extensive forests; still farther south are open prairies, and in the southwest are dry steppes, covered with coarse grass.

Among the eastern and southern highlands are many broad lowland plains. Such are the plains of the Hoang, the Ganges, and the Indus rivers.

Model Asia; show mountains, plateaus, and lowlands.

TOPICS ON SURFACE OF ASIA

- I. HIGHLANDS. General direction. Plateaus: Pamir; Tibet; Gobi; Iran; Asia Minor; Arabia; Dekkan. Mountains: Himalaya; Kuenlun; Thian Shan; Hindu Kush. Peninsulas.
- II. LOWLANDS. Siberian plain. Plains of China. Plains of India.



THE YAK IS SOMETHING LIKE AN OX.

DRAINAGE

Name the three large rivers in the Siberian plain. In what direction do they flow? These rivers have branches flowing nearly east or west, and with head waters so near each other that it is only a short distance across the divides. The hunters and fur traders go from Russia far into this plain by means of these rivers.

Name four large rivers of the Pacific slope. The Amur flows through a fine grain-growing region. The Hoang, or Yellow River, is sometimes called "China's Sorrow," because of the loss of life and property caused by its overflows. The Yangtze and the Mekong rise in the high plateau of Tibet, and descend to the lowlands in deep gorges or canyons, through which few white men have ever passed.

What two rivers flow into the Bay of Bengal through the same delta? (See political map of Eurasia.) What river flows into the Arabian Sea? These three rivers drain both the north slope and the south slope of the Himalaya Mountains. What rivers drain into the Persian Gulf?

Beginning at the Ural Mountains, draw a line around the great region whose rivers do not reach the ocean. Much of this large interior basin is very dry, but it contains several lakes which have no outlets and are therefore salt. The Caspian Sea and Lakes Aral and Balkash are the largest of these. What rivers flow into Lake Aral?

There are fewer fresh-water lakes in Asia than in North America. The only large one, Lake Baikal, is about half as large as Lake Superior. What river is its outlet? Much trade is carried on across this lake by means of steamboats during summer, and by ice sleds in winter.

Sketch Asia; locate its large rivers.

TOPICS ON DRAINAGE OF ASIA

- I. NORTHERN SLOPE. Ob; Yenisei; Lena.
- II. EASTERN SLOPE. Amur; Hoang; Yangtze; Mekong.
- III. SOUTHERN SLOPE. Brahmaputra; Ganges; Indus; Tigris and Euphrates.
- IV. LAKES.

PEOPLE

What part of Asia is most thickly peopled? What parts of Asia contain very few people? Can you think of reasons why few people live in northern and central Asia?

Southern Asia has a warm, moist climate, and food plants grow there in abundance.

Nearly half the people of the world live in this part of Asia. In the parts of Asia that are too cold or too dry for food plants to thrive, few people are found.

In Asia, even more than in Europe, the people in the various countries differ in language, in religion, and in manners and customs. There are three different races of people in Asia.

The people of the yellow race live mainly in the eastern and northern parts of Asia. How do they differ from people of the white race? What people of the yellow race live in Europe?

The people of the brown race live mainly in the islands southeast of Asia, and in the Malay peninsula. Many of them are still savages, but some are civilized.

Most of the people of India and of southwestern Asia belong to the white race, though



THE DOTS SHOW WHERE MOST OF THE PEOPLE IN ASIA LIVE.

they have darker skin than the people of Europe. It is believed by many that originally the Caucasian or white race lived in the highland region in the neighborhood of the Hindu Kush Mountains, and that from this region they spread southeastward into India, and westward into the various countries of Europe.

TOPICS ON PEOPLE OF ASIA

- I. DISTRIBUTION. Northern plain. Plateau and desert belt. Southeastern lowlands.
- II. RACES. Caucasian. Mongolian. Malay.

RUSSIAN ASIA

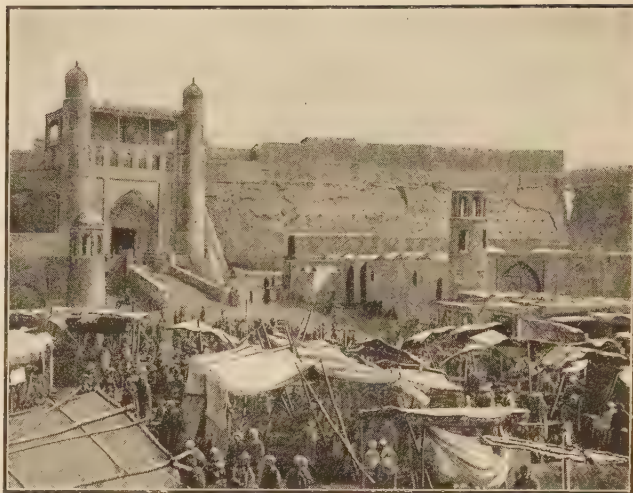
Which part of Asia belongs to the Russian Empire? In what zones is it? What waters are north of Siberia? What waters are east? From what division of North America is it separated by Bering Strait? Describe the surface of Siberia; the drainage.

Russian Asia includes the whole of the northern lowland, and extends eastward across the highland region to the Pacific Ocean. This vast region is nearly as large as Canada and the United States combined. It is very thinly peopled, however, and nearly all of the people live near the southern border. Most of the northern part of the region is called Siberia, and much of the southwestern part is called Russian Turkestan.

In the cold northern part of Siberia the only inhabitants are a few tribes of ignorant natives of the yellow race, who obtain their food chiefly by hunting.



SIBERIAN PEASANTS.



GATEWAY TO AMEER'S PALACE, BOKHARA.

Central Siberia also is very cold, but like central Russia and central Canada it is covered with extensive forests. In this region, the native tribes are engaged in trapping wild animals for their valuable furs, which are bought by fur traders and sent to European Russia.

In southern Siberia, south of the forest region, a railroad has been built from European Russia, through Tomsk and Irkutsk, to Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan, and to Peking in China. This is the part of Siberia where most of the people live; for, like southern Canada, it is warm enough for wheat and vegetables to grow. Many farmers and traders from European Russia have settled in this region, and many towns are springing up along the railway. In the larger towns there are electric lights, street cars, libraries, schools, and colleges much as in our own cities.

The mines of the Ural Mountains and of eastern Siberia are the chief wealth of the country. They yield gold, silver, iron, coal, and other minerals. They are worked largely by Russian criminals who are sent to Siberia as a punishment.

Turkestan is very dry. The herding of horses, camels, cattle, and sheep is a leading industry, but grain, cotton, sugar cane, and fruit are grown where land can be irrigated.

RUSSIAN ASIA, CHINESE EMPIRE

Khiva and Bokhara are native states which really belong to Russia.

Find Tashkend. It is the largest city of Russian Turkestan. Coarse cotton cloth and leather goods are made in the towns and villages near by. Where is Irkutsk? It is the chief market of eastern Siberia. Find Vladivostok. It is the great seaport of the Russian Empire on the Pacific Ocean.

Sketch Asia; locate Siberia.

TOPICS ON RUSSIAN ASIA

- I. LOCATION AND SURFACE.
- II. SIZE AND POPULATION.
- III. INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTIONS.
- IV. CITIES.

THE CHINESE EMPIRE

In what part of Asia is the Chinese Empire? In what zone is most of it? The empire is divided into China proper, Manchuria, Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet. Which two divisions lie largely in the lowlands? What two rivers drain the greater part of China proper? Where do they rise? Into what waters do they flow? Of what ocean are these waters a part? The Hoang River has a great delta.

The Chinese Empire is somewhat larger than the United States, and is the home of the greater part of the yellow race. Mongolia, Chinese Turkestan, and Tibet lie on the plateau and desert region of central Asia, and cover the largest part of the empire, but contain few people. The fertile and thickly settled lowlands of China proper contain nearly one fourth of all the people in the world.

China is one of the oldest of nations. The Chinese printed books and made gunpowder



THE CHINESE DRESS IN LOOSE ROBES.

long before these inventions were known in Europe; yet they have made little progress, and live very much as their ancestors did thousands of years ago. They have very little machinery, and what they have is awkward and old-fashioned.

Until a few years ago the Chinese were

not allowed to leave their country, nor were strangers allowed to visit it; and even now few strangers travel far into China.

The Chinese dress in loose robes or jackets, with full sleeves, which they use as pockets. Their shoes have thick white soles. They shave off their hair except a lock on the crown, which they wear in a long braid. Many Chinese ladies can not walk well, because when they were young their feet were bandaged to prevent them from growing. Thus their feet are terribly deformed.

The Chinese are very polite to one another. Even after he has grown up, a Chinaman obeys his parents while they are alive and



CHINESE LADIES.

worships them after they are dead. Although the Chinese seem stupid in not adopting new ways, they are very clever in doing things in their old-fashioned ways, and they are very industrious.

In China proper, farming is the chief occupation. Almost every foot of the land is cultivated, and along the rivers great rafts made of a kind of tall reed or cane, called *bamboo*, are covered with earth and used as gardens. Many thousands of people live on these rafts and on flatboats which are moored with them.

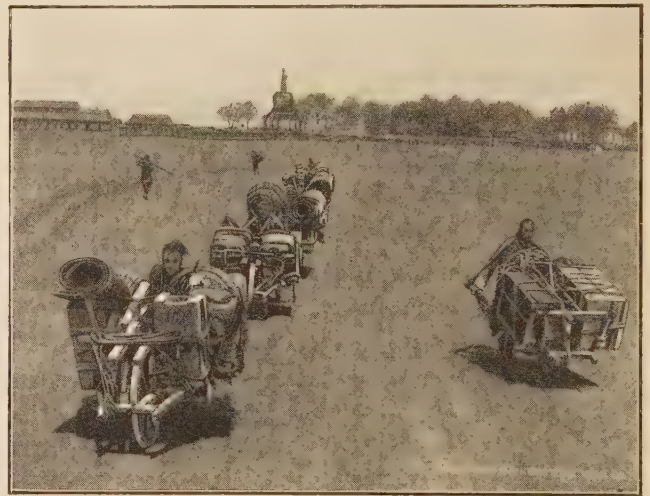
The hill slopes are terraced, and on them tea and many fruits and vegetables are raised, but in the lowlands rice and other grains are the chief crops. The rice is grown on land that can be easily flooded, and thousands of men and women may sometimes be seen wading in the rice fields, tending their crops.

Tea is the leaf of a shrub about four feet high. The leaves are picked three or four times a year. They are heated in shallow pans, rolled with the hands upon a table, and then dried in sieves over charcoal fires. Quantities of an inferior kind are pressed into "bricks." Much tea is shipped in lead-lined boxes to England and America. Much also is sent overland through Asiatic Russia into Europe.

The Chinese eat very little beef or mutton,

but every hut has its pig, ducks, geese, and chickens. Fish cooked in lard or in castor oil is much used for food; but the chief food in China consists of rice and tea.

Famines often occur in China, and sometimes thousands of people starve to death. This is because, when the crops fail in one part of the country, food can not be quickly brought from other regions, for there are not many railroads or good roads, and but few horses and wagons. In much of China almost all the merchandise is carried on the backs of men, or on rude wheelbarrows, or on the rivers or canals in boats called *junks*.



CHINESE WHEELBARROWS.

The Chinese make many excellent and beautiful things, but mostly by hand. The best pottery and porcelain used to come from China, and to this day we call it *china ware*, even though it is made in the United States. The Chinese generally dress in cotton cloth made in China. It was from the Chinese that the world learned to make silk cloth, and much of the finest and softest silk still comes from China; but most of the silk exported from China is raw silk, which is manufactured into cloth, ribbon, or thread in Europe or America.

Manchuria is crossed by the Khinghan Mountains, but there are many wide and



CHINESE PICKING TEA.

CHINESE EMPIRE, JAPAN

fertile plains, in which much wheat is raised. Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan are mostly desert or arid lands, where the chief industry is the herding of horses, cattle, and camels. Mongolia used to be the home of robbers, and long ago one of the emperors of China built a wall twelve hundred miles long to protect his



STREET IN PEKING.



A VOLCANO IN JAPAN.

JAPAN AND KOREA

What island empire is east of China? In what zone are most of these islands? What is the name of the largest island? Hondo is a little larger than Kansas. What is the name of the large island at the south end of the group? What sea lies between Hondo and the mainland? What ocean is east of these islands?

The Japanese islands are mountainous, and the scenery is very beautiful. There are many volcanoes and hot springs among the mountains, and earthquakes are frequent. The summers are warm and moist, but the winters are quite cold.

It is only in recent years that the Japanese have allowed vessels from all nations to visit their seaports. Since foreigners were admitted, Japan has made wonderful progress. Railways and telegraph lines have been built; good roads have been made; daily newspapers are published; a university has been established; and every town and village has its schools. The Japanese are the most progressive and civilized native people of Asia. They have been called the "Yankees of the East" because they are so clever and energetic.

The Japanese look somewhat like the Chinese, to whom they are related. The men are short but sturdy; the women, small and slight.

The houses are made of wood, with sliding walls in front which are pushed aside during

people from them. Much of this wall is still standing. The high, cold plateau of Tibet has seldom been visited by white men.

Find Peking. It is the capital of the Chinese Empire. Where is Canton? It is one of the largest of the many large cities of China. Find Shanghai. It is the greatest seaport of China and one of the few Chinese cities where foreigners are allowed to live.

Hongkong, a small island near the coast, belongs to Great Britain. Many foreign merchants live there in order to trade with China.

When, a few years ago, Chinamen were first permitted to leave China, many came to our Pacific states as laborers. Now, however, the laws of our country do not permit Chinese laborers to come to the United States.

Sketch Asia, showing the Chinese Empire.

TOPICS ON THE CHINESE EMPIRE

- I. LOCATION, SIZE, AND CLIMATE. Divisions.
- II. SURFACE. Plateaus and deserts. Fertile plains.
- III. PRODUCTS. Rice. Tea.
- IV. TRANSPORTATION.
- V. PEOPLE. Race. Food. Handiwork. Cities.

the day, showing the whole interior. Dressed in his long, loose gown with flowing sleeves, the Japanese squats upon the floor and sells his goods, using the floor as a counter. He



JAPANESE COOPER.

eats his meals from a tiny table. He manufactures by hand—sometimes by foot also, for his toes are almost as useful as his fingers. His wife squats near him, dressing her hair, or playing a kind of guitar, or boiling the rice for his dinner, while the children run about at play, the older one with the baby strapped to his back. At night the family close the sliding walls, and, after taking a hot water bath, pull out of the closets the quilts which serve as beds, and go to sleep on the floor, their heads or necks resting on little padded wooden stools. The food of the poorer people consists chiefly of rice, fish, radishes, and tea.

The Japanese, like the Chinese, raise silkworms and a great deal of tea. The camphor tree, and the tree from which is obtained the gum used in making lacquer varnish, grow on the mountain slopes. The Japanese are very fond of flowers; they call their country the "Land of the Chrysanthemum," and have festivals in spring in honor of the cherry blossom. Their small farms have no fences, for there are few cattle and fewer horses. In the cities passengers travel about the streets in little two-wheeled carriages called *jinkishas*, drawn by men.



JAPANESE BED.

Almost everything made in Europe and America is manufactured also in Japan. Japanese silk, cotton yarn, coal, and tea are exported. The largest share of the exports of Japan is sent to the United States; but the imports come largely from Great Britain.

Steamship lines connect Japan with San Francisco, Seattle, and the chief ports of Europe and Asia. Yokohama is the chief seaport of foreign trade. Where is Tokyo? It is the capital. Its recent growth has been even more rapid than that of Chicago.

It was an American who first induced the Japanese to trade with the rest of the world, and many young Japanese attend our schools and colleges.

What is the name of the peninsula between the Japan Sea and the Yellow Sea? Korea is a separate monarchy, but it is largely controlled by Japan. Agriculture is the chief industry, and rice, wheat, and beans are grown. Like Japan and China, Korea, until recently, has had very little to do with the outside world. What is the capital of Korea?

Sketch Asia; locate Japan and Korea.

TOPICS ON JAPAN

- I. LOCATION.
- II. PRODUCTIONS. Agricultural. Manufactured.
- III. PEOPLE. Appearance. Food. Houses. Progress.
- IV. CITIES.

JAPAN, KOREA, INDIA

INDIA

Name the middle peninsula of southern Asia. What country includes this peninsula? In what zones is India? What mountains are north? What waters are east? west? What island is south? Describe the surface of India; the drainage.

India is not so large as the United States, but it contains nearly four times as many people. The southern half of India lies in the torrid zone, and nearly the whole country is very warm. During the summer months the winds blow from the sea and bring heavy rains, but during the winter months dry northerly winds prevail. These seasonal winds are called *monsoons*, a word which means "season."

The great glaciers of the lofty Himalayas get their snow from the southwest monsoon. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered by forests; at their foot are dense thickets called *jungles*. The river plains of northern India are the most fertile lands of the country.

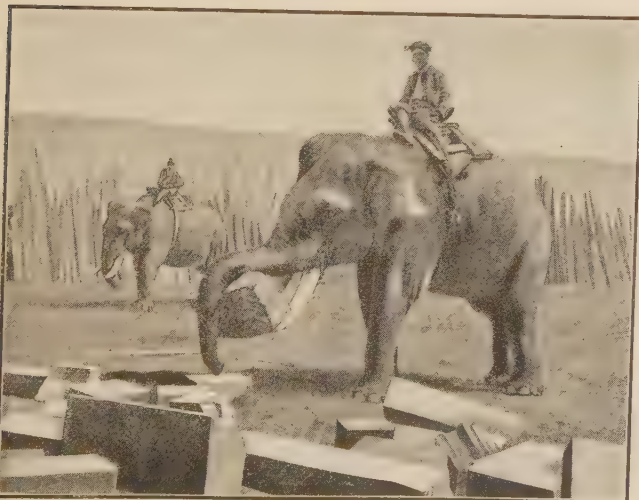
In the jungles are many wild animals — the tiger, the leopard, the elephant, the rhinoceros, and the hyena. The elephant is trained to carry heavy burdens and to drag timbers. The buffalo also is found, and the forests abound with monkeys and birds. The cobra of India is the most poisonous snake known.

Most of the domestic animals with which

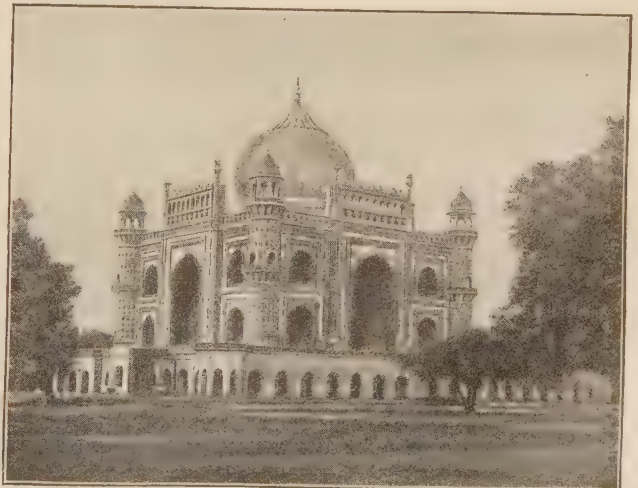
we are familiar — the horse, ox, sheep, dog, cat, hog, and chicken — came originally from this part of Asia, accompanying the white people to Europe, and from Europe to America. Many of our grains, fruits, and vegetables also came originally from this region.

India is thickly inhabited by people of different races and religions. The greater part are Hindus, who belong to the white race. They are divided into classes, called *castes*, which never mingle with one another. The priests, or Brahmins, are the highest caste. They have very old books filled with poetry and stories of their gods. People of the lowest caste are very poor. They wear only a strip of cloth about the hips, with perhaps another tied around the shoulders; they sleep in mean huts on short rope beds, and live on rice and water, with an occasional piece of fish. The women of the lower classes work in the fields, the mother with her baby on her back or astride of her hip.

India, like China, has been civilized much longer than Europe. It used to be composed of many native kingdoms. Most of the cities of India were founded long before Europeans visited the country. Many of them contain magnificent marble palaces, temples, and tombs, built by the native kings.



ELEPHANTS WORKING.



MARBLE TOMB AT DELHI.



WEIGHING TEA, INDIA.

About a hundred and fifty years ago the English began to conquer these Indian kingdoms, and now Great Britain controls nearly the whole of India and sends a viceroy there to govern it.

Agriculture is the chief occupation in India. In the fertile Ganges valley there are many irrigating canals, and in the Dekkan plateau are large tanks to store the water which falls during the wet season.

Rice, peas, and millet, a grain like corn, are the chief food of the people. Wheat and tea also are grown; and much tea and some wheat are sent to Europe. The poppy is cultivated for the opium made from its juice.

Much flax is grown for the seed, from which linseed oil is pressed. We use this kind of oil in mixing paints. Cotton, jute, and silk are produced. Part of the cotton is sent to England, where it is made into cloth, much of which is sent back to India. The jute is used in making coarse bags and rope.

The Hindus manufacture fine shawls, carpets, and rugs, and such delicate cotton cloth that they call it "woven wind." They also make fine gold embroidery thread, and beautiful jewelry. They have some modern factories, but most of their factory-made goods come from Europe.

The Ganges valley has many railroads, and narrow-gauge railroads lead to some of the "hill stations," as English towns in the mountains are called.

Where is Calcutta? It is the capital and leading seaport. What port is on the west coast? It has a good harbor, and is connected with Calcutta by a railway. Where is Madras? It also is a market and seaport.

What city is in the island of Ceylon? It exports tea and cocoanut oil to England.

What fortress in the Spanish peninsula do the British own? They also control the Suez Canal. What town is on the Gulf of Aden



TEMPLES ON THE GANGES.

near the mouth of the Red Sea? The British own this town also. All these possessions make it possible for Great Britain to control the route of vessels plying between England and India.

India is our rival as a cotton- and wheat-producing country, for her products are sold to the English, who are our chief customers.

Sketch Asia; locate India.

TOPICS ON INDIA

- I. POSITION AND EXTENT.
- II. SURFACE. Plains. Plateau.
- III. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.
- IV. INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS.
- V. PEOPLE. Numbers. Classes. Government.
- VI. CITIES. Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

INDIA, SOUTHWESTERN ASIA

SOUTHWESTERN ASIA

What five countries are in southern Asia west of India? Which has no seacoast? What sea is north of Persia? What gulf is south? What empire owns the western part of the Arabian plateau? What three seas border Asiatic Turkey? What waters wash the shores of the Arabian peninsula? Describe the surface of southwestern Asia; its drainage.

Southwestern Asia is mostly a plateau, crossed and bordered by mountain ranges. The only lowlands are the narrow coast plains and the broad valley of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

The coast lowlands have a warm climate and enough rain to produce good crops of grain, tobacco, grapes, figs, dates, and other fruits.

The winds lose most of their moisture on the mountain slopes rising from the coasts, and the interior plateaus are too dry for farming. Large parts of these plateaus are deserts, hot in summer and very cold in winter. Elsewhere the scanty vegetation affords pasturage, and the herding of horses, camels, sheep, and goats is a leading industry. Rugs and cloth are woven on hand looms and exported.



CAMELS IN THE PERSIAN DESERT.

The camel is of great importance in the desert country, for it can travel long distances without food or drink. It is often called "the ship of the desert." A troop of camels, conducted by a company, or *caravan*, of merchants, will sometimes carry loads of merchandise a distance of several thousand miles.

Excepting the Turks, who belong to the yellow race, the people of southwestern Asia

belong to the white race. They are generally employed in herding, trading, and rug weaving.

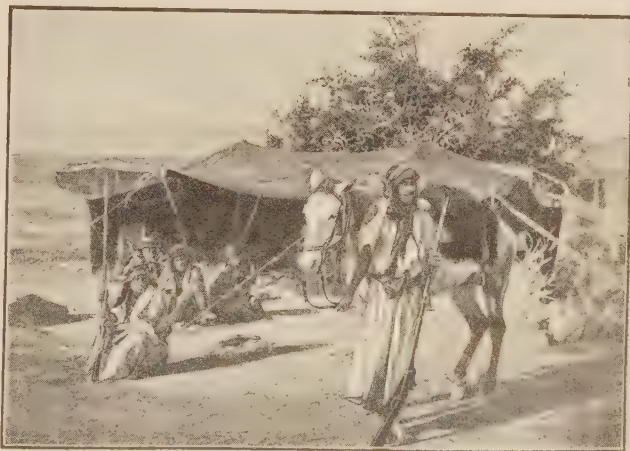
Afghanistan and Baluchistan are small, mountainous states, through which caravan routes lead into India. Baluchistan belongs to Great Britain.



WEAVING A PERSIAN RUG.

The Persians are noted for the silks, rugs, and fine shawls which they weave by hand. Name the capital of Persia.

The Arabs of the plateau of Arabia are closely related to the Jews, whose history is contained in the Old Testament. Most of the Arabs are wandering herdsmen, each tribe being governed by a chief called a *sheik*. The most flourishing Arabian state is Oman, in the southeast.



ARAB ENCAMPMENT.

More than half the people of southwestern Asia are in the Turkish Empire. Along the coasts of the Mediterranean and Black seas there is much fertile land, and much farming is done. On the slopes east of the Red Sea fine Mocha coffee is grown. Turkish rugs are highly prized all over the world.

The Turks and Arabs are believers in the religion of Mohammed. There are also many Christians in Turkey, but they are hated and persecuted by the Turks.

Find Jerusalem. It was once the capital of the Jewish nation, and is famous for many of the scenes in the life of Jesus. Find Smyrna. It is a noted seaport. Damascus is one of the oldest cities in the world. The cloth called *damask* is still made in this city.

Make a sketch map of Asia, showing the five southwestern countries.

TOPICS ON SOUTHWESTERN ASIA

- I. PHYSICAL. Surface. Coast. Climate.
- II. POLITICAL. Countries. Chief cities.
- III. INDUSTRIAL. Occupations. Products. Trade.

SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

Where is Indo-China? What bay is west? What sea is east? What gulf opens into this sea? What peninsula is in the south? What island is southwest? What strait separates the peninsula from the island?



TEMPLE AT BANGKOK.



A PHILIPPINE COUNTRY HOME.

Indo-China is crossed by several mountain ranges extending north and south and separated by wide valleys. The climate is hot and moist, and much of the country is covered by dense forests. Rice is extensively cultivated in the river valleys.

Most of the people of Indo-China belong to the yellow race, but in the southern part there are many Malays.

Burma, in the west, is part of India. Rice and lumber are exported. Name two Burmese cities.

Siam is an independent native kingdom. The country is sometimes called the "Land of the White Elephant," for white elephants are held so sacred there that they are treated as if they were kings. Most of the trade is in the hands of European and Chinese merchants. Teak, a hard wood used in shipbuilding, comes from the forests. Precious stones are found in Siam. Where is Bangkok, the capital?

Anam and Cambodia are French possessions. Much of the trade is with France. Rice, sugar, and raw silk are exported.

The Malay peninsula contains a British colony in the southern part, and several small native states. Tin, gutta-percha, and spices are the chief products. About two thirds of the tin used in the world is mined in this neighborhood and shipped from Singapore to Europe and America.

The islands southeast of Asia are often called the East Indies. Borneo, New Guinea, and Sumatra are among the largest islands in the world. (See political map of Australia.) All the East Indies are covered with tropical vegetation, and inhabited chiefly by Malay tribes.

The Philippine Islands belong to the United States, and produce tobacco, sugar, and Manila hemp, which is used in making ropes. Manila is the chief city. The rest of the East Indies belong mostly to the Netherlands.

Sugar, coffee, tobacco, spices, and tin are the chief products. Java is the most important island, and contains Batavia, the capital of the Dutch East Indies. The small islands of Banka and Billiton, near Sumatra, are noted for their tin mines.

TOPICS ON SOUTHEASTERN ASIA

- I. PHYSICAL. Surface features. Coast. Climate. Neighboring islands.
- II. POLITICAL. Native races. European owners.
- III. INDUSTRIAL. Productions.

CORRELATIONS AND COMPARISONS

Extent and Coast.—In what zones is Asia? What part of America lies in the same zone as the greater part of Asia? (See map of the zones.) What parts of America and Asia lie in the north half of the torrid zone? How does the size of Asia compare with that of North and South America combined? (See tables near end of book.) Which coast of Asia is least irregular? Which coast is bordered by the greatest number of islands? Which are the most important of these islands? Name six great seas on the east coast. Of what ocean do these seas form a part? Name a bay, two gulfs, and a sea on the south coast. Into what ocean do they open? What four seas border the western part of Asia? With what oceans are they connected?

Surface and Drainage.—What parts of Asia are mostly highland? What part is mostly lowland? Name six plateaus of Asia. How does the plateau of Tibet compare with the western highland of the United States in size and in elevation? In or between what countries are the following mountain ranges: Thian Shan? Altai? Khinghan? Stanovoi? Kuenlun? Himalaya? Hindu Kush? Name three lowland plains of Asia. Which of them is the largest? Which of them has the smallest number of inhabitants? Mention some reasons why the two smaller lowlands are better fitted for a dense population than the great Siberian lowland. Why is much of the great highland not well suited for a dense population?

Name three great rivers of the northern slope of Asia; four of the east slope; two of the south slope which flow into the Bay of Bengal through the same delta; one river which flows into the Arabian Sea; two which drain into the Persian Gulf. Name three lakes or seas

of Asia which have no outlet. What rivers flow into Lake Aral?

Products.—Sketch or trace a map of Asia, and write in the proper places the names of important products: rice, wheat, tea, cotton; silk, furs, camels, yaks, elephants; coal, tin.

By what two routes may tea be shipped from China to the United States? By what routes may tea be sent from China to western Europe? Name a country in Europe where silk is manufactured; one in America. From whom did the Europeans learn to make silk? What raw material is shipped from India to England? What other country produces the same kind of raw material?

People and Countries.—What three races have their home in Asia? What part of Asia is the home of each? What two countries on the mainland and what island empire contain most of the people of Asia? What are the five divisions of the Chinese Empire? What country occupies a peninsula between China and Japan? Tell some facts about the people, industries, products, and government of Japan; China; India. Name, locate, and tell some fact about the countries of Indo-China; about the islands of the East Indies; about the five countries of southwestern Asia. Name two divisions of Russian Asia and tell something about each. Compare the Chinese Empire with the United States in size and in population.

Cities.—Give the location and some fact concerning each of the following cities:—

Tokyo	Canton	Calcutta	Jerusalem
Yo kohama	Manila	Madras	Smyrna
Peking	Batavia	Bombay	Tashkend
Shanghai	Singapore	Teheran	Irkutsk

AFRICA



AFRICA. (Same scale as maps of North America, South America, Eurasia, and Australia.)

POSITION AND COAST LINE

Compare this map of Africa with those of North America and of Eurasia. How does Africa compare with those grand divisions in

size? What sea is north of Africa? What ocean and gulf are west? What sea, gulf, and ocean are east of Africa? By what isthmus is Africa joined to Asia?

What part of Africa is crossed by the equator? In what zones is Africa? It is the hottest of all the grand divisions.

Which has the greater number of bays and peninsulas — Africa or Eurasia? Africa or North America?

Columbus was searching for a western route to India when he discovered America. At that time Portuguese sailors were hunting for an eastern route to India. When they discovered and passed the cape near the southern end of Africa, the king of Portugal named it Good Hope, because he believed that the route to India had been found. What shorter water route is there from Europe to India?

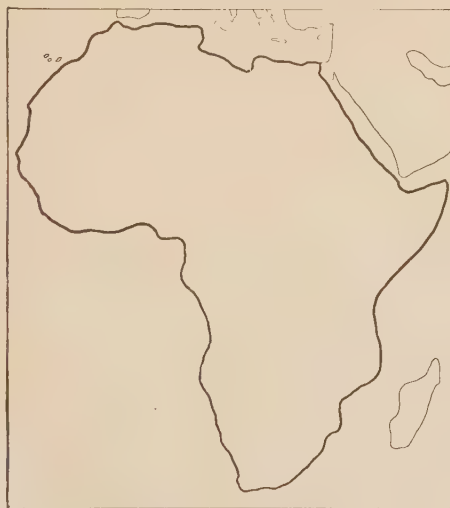
What large island is east of Africa? How is it separated from the mainland? Name three groups of islands west of Africa. There are active volcanoes on the Canary Islands and the Cape Verde Islands, and the Madeira Islands are composed of old volcanic rocks.

Canary birds are named from the Canary Islands, where they are found.

Practice making a sketch map of Africa.

TOPICS ON POSITION AND COAST LINE OF AFRICA

- I. LOCATION. Waters surrounding. Circles crossing.
- II. SHAPE. Its length and its breadth. Its three coast lines. Its outline. Islands near.
- III. SIZE. Comparison : with Eurasia ; with North America.



RELIEF AND DRAINAGE

Trace the divide between the Indian Ocean slope and the Atlantic slope of Africa. On which side of the divide is the longer slope? What four rivers are on the longer slope? To what ocean do they flow? What river is on the shorter slope of Africa? To what ocean does it flow?

Southern Africa is a great plateau, from which long arms of highland extend far north-



NATIVES AND BOATS IN THE SUDAN.

ward along the east and west coasts. From the edge of these highlands the surface slopes steeply down to the narrow plains which fringe the coasts of southern Africa. In the southeast the edge of the plateau forms a well-marked mountain range. What is its name?

Where is the highland of Abyssinia? This is a lofty plateau with a climate much cooler than that of the surrounding parts of the grand division. Name two mountain peaks south of this plateau. They are the highest points in Africa.

Northern and central Africa is mostly a vast lowland region. But this lowland is bordered on the northwest by a high mountain chain. What is its name?

In the central part of Africa, on each side of the equator, is a broad, fertile belt of land which has a very heavy rainfall. North

of the equator this region is called the Sudan. In what part of Africa are most of the lakes? Name one lake north of the equator; three lakes south of the equator. Lake Victoria is about as large as Lake Superior in North America. What large river system lies within this moist equatorial region? What large lake is in the Kongo basin? What large river is

in the western Sudan? Into what gulf does it flow?

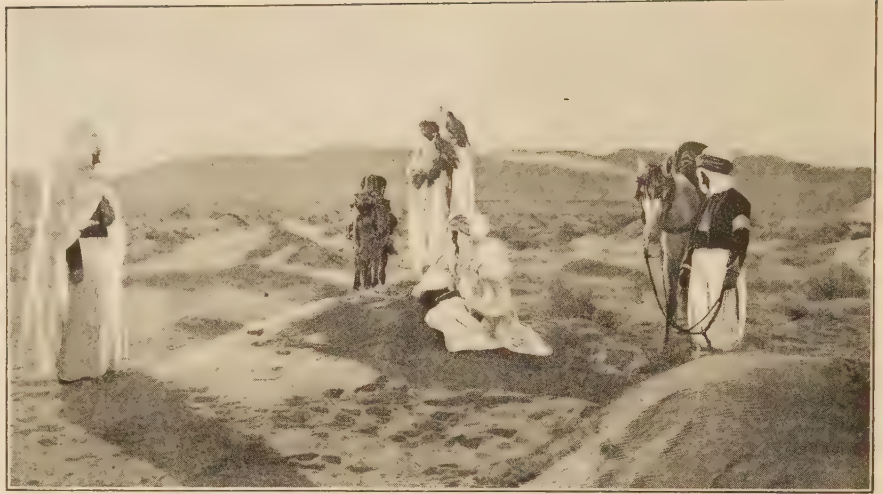
The region north of the Sudan is very dry. What is it called? The name *Sahara* means "the desert." The Sahara extends from the Atlantic Ocean to the Red Sea, and is the largest desert in the world. Its surface is low and sandy in some places, and rugged and rocky in others. In what direction do the mountains which cross it extend?

What large river crosses the Sahara to the Mediterranean Sea? Next to the Mississippi-Missouri, the Nile is the longest river in the world. In what lake does it rise?

Much of southern Africa between the Zambezi and Orange rivers is also very dry. Where does the Orange River rise? Into what does it flow? To what ocean does the Zambezi flow? What lake is in the basin of this river?

Nearly all the large rivers of Africa have rapids or falls where they flow from the plateau to the low coast plains. Steamboats can ascend the Nile to the first cataract,—about eight hundred miles,—but in the Kongo the rapids begin a little over a hundred miles from the sea. The falls of the Zambezi River are among the grandest in the world. Below these falls the river flows for a long distance at the bottom of a deep, narrow, and steep-sided canyon in the plateau.

Practice a sketch map of Africa. Show its chief mountains and rivers.



SCENE IN THE SAHARA.

TOPICS ON RELIEF AND DRAINAGE OF AFRICA

- I. SURFACE. General elevation: in north; in south. Mountain border. Coast plains.
- II. REGIONS. The Sahara. The Sudan.
- III. RIVERS. The Nile. The Kongo. The Niger. The Zambezi.
- IV. LAKES.

PEOPLE

Africa contains more inhabitants than North America, and about two thirds of them belong to the black or negro race. The home of the negro is the region south of the Sahara.

The black men in America have become civilized by living with the white people, but in Africa most of the negroes are uncivilized and are frequently at war. Many of the tribes, however, raise corn and other grain to feed to their herds of cattle, and some of them have learned to make cloth and leather.

Most of the negro tribes live in villages, some of which contain hundreds of low huts. The negroes are fond of dancing and of music that is often harsh and disagreeable



VICTORIA FALL ON THE ZAMBEZI.



NEGRO GIRLS WITH BEAD ORNAMENTS.

to white people. Some tribes are so fond of ornaments that it is common to see a negro with his nostrils or lips pierced and ornaments fastened in the holes. Many of them grease and paint their bodies, and wear little or no clothing.

The northern coast of Africa is more like the neighboring countries of Europe than like central Africa, from which it is separated by the Sahara, or Great Desert. Its people are mainly Berbers and Arabs; they belong to the white race, but, like the Turks, they believe in the Mohammedan religion. Some of the Berbers are civilized, but many are half civilized, with no fixed homes. They wander about the country with their herds of cattle and camels, sometimes plundering caravans.

The Berbers once occupied all the country from the Red Sea to the Atlantic Ocean, but about a thousand years ago Arabs came over from southwestern Asia, and their descendants are to-day the traders of northern Africa. The Arabs wear flowing robes and turbans, and are among the finest horse-



ARABS WEAR FLOWING ROBES AND TURBANS.

men in the world. Nearly all the trade between the interior and the coast is by means of Arab caravans.

In southern Africa and along the coast are European colonies.

Sketch Africa, showing where the negroes, Berbers and Arabs, and European colonists live.

TOPICS ON PEOPLE OF AFRICA

- I. INHABITANTS. Number. Races.
- II. NEGROES. Home. Appearance. Civilization.
- III. BERBERS AND ARABS.
- IV. EUROPEAN COLONISTS.

INDUSTRIES

The industries of the northern coast of Africa, like the people, are similar to those across the Mediterranean Sea. But central Africa is so hot and wet, its coasts are so unhealthy, and its interior is so difficult to reach, that only recently has it been explored by Europeans. Its products are very different from those of the other grand divisions.

The people from the Mediterranean coast can not easily cross the Great Desert to the south. It is only by means of camels that the Sahara can be traversed. But these animals are constantly crossing the Sahara into the Sudan, carrying salt, cloth, knives, and trinkets. These are traded to the natives of the interior for ivory and slaves, mainly, but also for gold

dust and ostrich feathers, which are brought back to the markets near the coast.

Elephants are found all over the great central region of Africa, and are being killed off for their ivory tusks. Ivory is a valuable product of Africa, and much of it is exported every year. For what is ivory used?

AFRICA

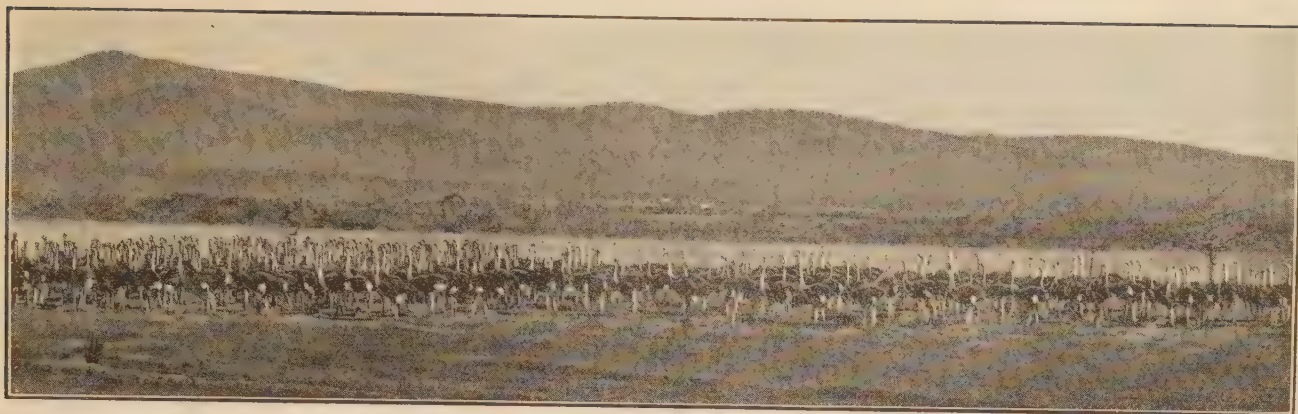


Slavery still exists in some parts of Africa, in parts of Asia, and in European Turkey. In the rest of Europe and in America it is no longer permitted. Thousands of men, women, and children in central Africa have been torn from their families and sold into slavery.

Many slaves are still driven across the Sahara, or to the east or west coast, to be sold, but the slave trade is rapidly decreasing.

Few animals live in the Sahara, but one of them is the ostrich, a huge bird that stands about seven feet high. The ostrich does not

BARBARY STATES



AN OSTRICH FARM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

fly, but it is so swift a runner that a horse can hardly overtake it. Its feathers are used as ornaments. In the Sahara the ostrich is wild, but in southern Africa there are many ostrich farms. Great care is given to the raising of young birds, and the plumes are carefully cut each season. These ostrich farms furnish most of the world's supply.

Gold is found in many parts of Africa, and has had much to do with its settlement. Until gold was found in California most of the coin of Europe was made of gold from the west coast of Africa. There are now rich gold and diamond mines in southern Africa.

Sketch a map of Africa, showing where ivory, gold, and the ostrich are found.

TOPICS ON AFRICAN PRODUCTS

- I. IVORY. What it is. How obtained. Use.
- II. SLAVES. Where captured. Where sold. The slave trade.
- III. GOLD AND DIAMONDS. Where found.
- IV. OSTRICHES. The wild ostrich. Ostrich farms.

BARBARY STATES

Name the four countries along the Mediterranean Sea west of Egypt. They have a climate not unlike that of southern California. They are called the Barbary States, after the Berbers, but many Moors, Arabs, Jews, and negroes also live in these states.

Morocco is opposite Spain. The northern

part is fertile, and some grain and fruits are raised, but the herding of horses and sheep is the chief industry. The people are Mohammedans, are miserably poor, and are brutally treated by their sultan. The capital is any city in which the sultan happens to live; sometimes it is Fez, the largest city, and sometimes Morocco. In these cities the white, flat-roofed dwellings have no outside windows, but each is built around an open courtyard, or garden. There are many mosques, with their slender towers, or minarets. The streets are narrow and dirty. Morocco is famous for its beautiful leather.

Algeria is the most important and prosperous foreign possession of France. Find Algiers. It is the largest city and seaport.



FLAT-ROOFED DWELLINGS OF MOROCCO.



EARTHENWARE MERCHANT, TUNIS.

The country called Tunis has a native monarch, or *bey*, but is really under French control. Its capital is the largest city in the Barbary States.

The French have built railroads and good roads in Algeria and Tunis, and they now control most of the trade and the fertile land, while the native Berbers are the industrious laborers. Much grain and wine and many sheep are shipped to European markets. Tobacco of fine quality is produced. Olives, dates, and esparto, a kind of grass of which paper is made, are produced and exported.

Tripoli is a poorly governed Turkish province. Most of the land is a desert.

Sketch a map of Africa; show the Barbary States, and locate the cities of Morocco, Algiers, and Tunis.

TOPICS ON THE BARBARY STATES

- I. NAME AND LOCATION OF EACH.
- II. CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS.
- III. CITIES.
- IV. PEOPLE. Natives. Europeans.

THE SAHARA

The Sahara is larger than the United States. It is part of a vast barren tract that stretches across Africa and most of Asia. Trace this belt on the map of Eurasia and name the different countries it crosses. This belt is barren not so much because the soil is sterile or

sandy, as because so little rain falls that few kinds of plants can grow. In some parts it is so dry that no plants of any kind can live.

This desert is probably the hottest part of the earth, though in places the nights are cool, and sometimes cold enough to freeze water.

Some parts of the Sahara are covered with loose rocks, and in others there are sand dunes that drift about with the wind. Sometimes fierce winds blow and the air is so full of fine sand that it is almost as dark as night. Then the camels and their drivers lie upon the ground with their heads almost buried in the sand until the storm has passed.

Toward the south, where the climate is moister, the Sahara gradually gives place to the



A CAMP IN THE DESERT.

fertile lands of the Sudan. At places in the desert there are springs or wells. Near these grass and date palms grow. Except the valley of the Nile, these fertile spots, or *oases*, are the only parts of the Sahara in which people have their homes. Caravan routes lead through oases, where the camels may have food and water.

Sketch Africa; locate the Sahara, and show its mountain range.

TOPICS ON THE SAHARA

- I. LOCATION. In Africa. In the desert belt.
- II. SURFACE.
- III. WINDS AND SAND STORMS.
- IV. VEGETATION.
- V. CARAVAN ROUTES.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA

What sea is north of Egypt? What sea is east? What river flows through the country? How was the Nile delta made? What kind of soil has it? What other river do you know of that has a delta?

Egypt is several hundred miles broad, but the only part in which people can live is the flood plain of the Nile, rarely over four or five miles wide. On each side of this narrow strip is the hot, dry desert.

Except in the north scarcely a drop of rain falls on this flood plain, and the crops must be irrigated from the Nile. Once a year, the rains in the highland of Abyssinia cause the river to overflow its banks on either side. When the flood subsides, there is left a coating of mud over the land, which yields wonderful harvests of cotton, sugar, rice, and wheat. Perhaps no other country produces such fine dates, melons, and figs. These fertile lowlands of the Nile are very densely populated.

The Egyptians are a mixed race. Most of them are of Arab and negro blood, and are Mohammedans. The Arabic language prevails.

Egypt is called a Turkish possession, for the ruler, or *khedive*, pays tribute to Turkey. But the real rulers of Egypt are the British, who control the Suez Canal.

The ancient Egyptians were civilized long before even the Greeks. They built in the Nile valley many vast temples, monuments, and tombs, the huge ruins of which still stand. One of the old monuments, or *obelisks*, which stood in Egypt in the time of Moses, has been brought to New York city and placed in Central Park.

Find Cairo. It is the capital of Egypt. Near it are the pyramids. These were built many thousand years ago as tombs for the kings. Find Alexandria, the chief seaport. Where are Suez and Port Said?

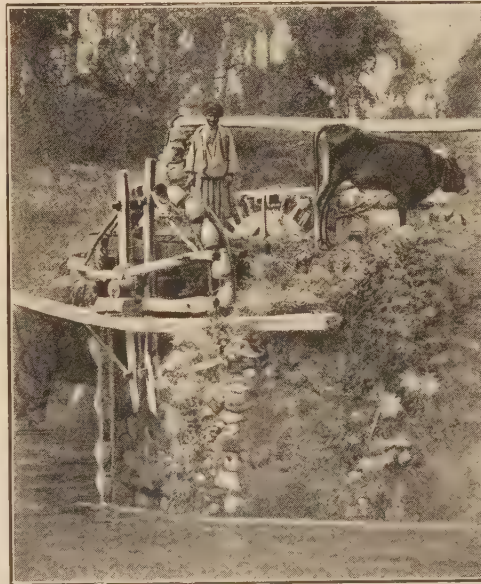
Where is the Nubian Desert? Nubia and much of the country south of it belong to Egypt and Great Britain. In this part of the Nile are found the crocodile and the hippopotamus, which is something like a hog, but very much larger.

Many of the people of Abyssinia are Christians. They are thrifty farmers, herders, and traders. There are also many Arab slave traders in the country. It is thought that the coffee tree came first from the Abyssinian plateau.

Sketch Africa; show Egypt, the Nile, and the lakes near its source.

TOPICS ON EGYPT

- I. LOCATION.
- II. THE NILE BASIN. Shape and position. The river: length; delta; floods. Soil and productions.
- III. PEOPLE. Government. Ancient civilization.



RAISING NILE WATER FOR IRRIGATION.



GREAT PYRAMID, EGYPT.

THE SUDAN AND THE KONGO STATE

South of the Sahara, stretching across the continent from Cape Verde to the Abyssinian highland, is a broad belt of fertile land called the Sudan. It is a part of the well-watered region of equatorial Africa, and is composed partly of open lands and partly of forests.

There is no boundary between the Sahara and the Sudan, but the desert gradually disappears as the rainfall increases. Name two large rivers in the Sudan; a lake. The Sudan is nearly as large as the United States.

The name *Sudan* means "black." It is in this part of Africa that the most civilized negro tribes live. They cultivate cotton and grain, own herds of cattle, and manufacture cotton cloth and leather goods. Each great tribe has its sultan, or king. Most of the people of the Sudan are Mohammedans.



A VILLAGE IN THE KONGO STATE.



CARRYING IVORY TO THE COAST.

There are a few large native towns in the Sudan, with bazars, or markets, where the Arab merchants collect the products of the Sudan before they are carried to the seaports for shipment.

In the Sudan are found the giraffe, the elephant, and also the lion, which is common to most parts of Africa.

What state occupies most of the Kongo basin? This region is covered with dense forests, and is the home of many millions of people.

What large animal found in much of this region is hunted and killed? Ivory and rubber are valuable exports. In what respects is the Kongo basin like the rubber-producing region of South America? The rubber of the Kongo basin, however, comes mostly from vines and not from trees, as does that of the Amazon basin.

Though the Kongo basin has a climate unsuited to Europeans, there are a few traders

in this region from Belgium and other European countries. Steamers sail on the rivers, but much merchandise is carried on the heads or shoulders of the natives over the narrow trails which everywhere cover the interior of Africa. The Kongo State is controlled by the King of the Belgians. Its trade is chiefly with Belgium.

What is the capital of the Kongo State?

Sketch Africa; locate the Sudan, the Kongo River, the Kongo State, and Boma.

TOPICS ON THE SUDAN AND THE KONGO STATE

- I. LOCATION. Sudan. Kongo State.
- II. THE KONGO RIVER.
- III. CLIMATE AND RAINFALL.
- IV. FORESTS AND ANIMALS.
- V. PEOPLE. Natives. Europeans.
- VI. TRADE.

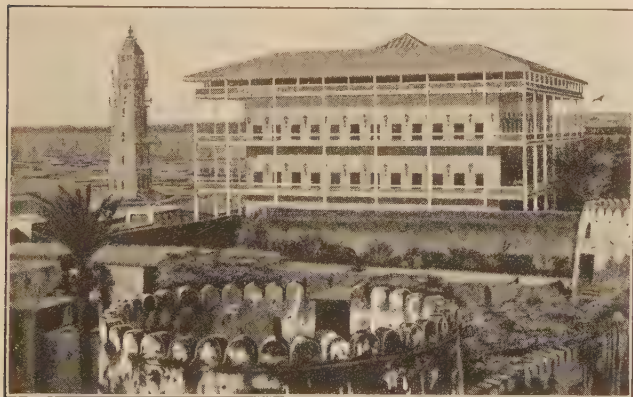
SUDAN, KONGO STATE, COAST COUNTRIES

COAST COUNTRIES

Various European nations have established colonies among the negro tribes of the west coast of Africa. Where are Sierra Leone and Liberia? One was established by Great Britain, and the other by the United States, for freed slaves. Liberia is now an independent republic.

The west coast of Africa is rich in gold. Coffee, cotton, and sugar cane are exported, but the chief product of the coast region is an oil pressed from the nut of a palm tree. Palm oil is used in Europe and in the United States for making soap. The forests yield india rubber, and copal, from which the best varnish is made. All these products are exported to Europe and America.

The east coast also is divided among European countries. The chief products are ivory and rubber. The Arabs are still secretly en-



SULTAN'S PALACE, ZANZIBAR.

gaged in the slave trade. Zanzibar, comprising two small islands, is a native monarchy controlled by Great Britain. The town of Zanzibar is an important trade center of the east coast. Its chief export is cloves.

The island of Madagascar is now a French colony. The former ruling class belongs to the Malay race, and is partly civilized. There are many negroes held as slaves. Gold and copper are mined, but farming and cattle raising are the chief employments. Rice, sugar

cane, coffee, and cotton are cultivated. Gold and cattle are the chief exports. The greater part of the trade is with France. Tananarivo is the capital. What is the chief seaport?

TOPICS ON COAST COUNTRIES

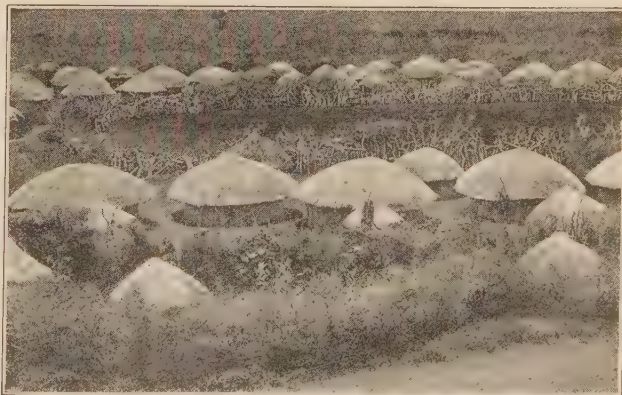
I. WEST COAST. II. EAST COAST. III. MADAGASCAR.



PARTLY CIVILIZED NATIVES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

SOUTH AFRICA

The region from the Cape of Good Hope northward to the Orange River is known as Cape Colony. What is its capital? The first owners of Cape Town were the Dutch, who settled there not long after New York was founded. But just as the English took New York, so they afterwards captured Cape Colony, which is now one of the most prosperous countries in Africa.



NATIVES' HUTS, SOUTH AFRICA.



SORTING DIAMONDS, KIMBERLEY.

The Dutch and the English did not live very peaceably together; so the Dutch settlers, or Boers, moved north across the Orange and Vaal rivers, and formed two republics, which were later annexed by the British, and now form the Transvaal Colony and the Orange River Colony.

The Boers are a thrifty people, and are engaged chiefly in farming and herding. The rich gold and diamond mines are largely in

the hands of the British, who also have extensive ostrich farms. The chief exports of South Africa are diamonds, gold, wool, grain, and hides.

Where is Kimberley? More diamonds come from the mines near Kimberley than from all the rest of the world. Johannesburg is the center of the gold-mining region. Much of the labor in the mines is done by African natives and by Chinese.

Railways have been built through much of this region to seaports on the southern and southeastern coasts. Cape Town is the principal seaport of southern Africa.

Many of the black people of South Africa are becoming civilized. They tend the herds and do much of the work on the farms, as well as in the mines.

Sketch Africa; locate Cape Colony and adjacent British colonies. Locate Cape Town, Kimberley, and Johannesburg.

TOPICS ON SOUTH AFRICA

I. COUNTRIES. II. HISTORY. III. MINES.

CORRELATIONS AND COMPARISONS

Extent and Coast. — In what zone is the greater part of Africa? What other grand division lies mostly in the torrid zone? Into what other zones does Africa extend? Does any other grand division extend into all three of these zones? Name a winter month on the north coast of Africa; on the south coast. How does Africa compare with North America in size?

What oceans and seas border Africa? What great gulf is on the west coast? Name three small island groups near the northwest coast. What large island is near the southwest coast? What channel separates Madagascar from the mainland?

Surface and Drainage. — What part of Africa is mostly highland? mostly lowland? What mountains are in the northwest? in the southeast? in the east near the equator? What highland is in the east, north of the equator?

What four great rivers are on the Atlantic slope of Africa? Where does each have its source? In what direction and into what does each flow? What great river is on the Indian Ocean slope? Into what does it flow? What lake is in its basin?

What and where is the Sahara? What makes it a desert? Do any plants grow in this region? Where is there another dry region in Africa? Where and what is the Sudan? In what respects does it differ from the Sahara? Where is the forest region of Africa? How does this region differ from the northern part of the Sudan?

People and Countries. — To what race do most of the people of Africa belong? What part of Africa is the home of the black race? To what race do the people of northern Africa belong? What natural barrier separates northern Africa from the land of the blacks? How is this barrier crossed?

Name five countries on the north coast, beginning at the west, and give some fact concerning the industries and products of each. Mention some European possessions in central and southern Africa, and some of their productions.

Sketch or trace a map of Africa and mark in the proper places the names of six important products.

Cities. — Locate and tell some fact concerning Cairo, Alexandria, Suez, Algiers, Fez, Cape Town, Zanzibar.

AUSTRALIA AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

AUSTRALIA

In what direction from Asia is Australia? What tropic crosses it? What grand divisions of the other continents are crossed by the same tropic? In what zones is Australia? What are the winter months in southern Australia? What ocean is east of Australia? What ocean is south and west? In what part of Australia are the highlands? In what part are the longest rivers? Practice drawing an outline map of Australia.



AUSTRALIA. (Same scale as maps of North America, South America, Eurasia, and Africa.)

Australia, the smallest of the continents, is not quite so large as the United States.

The surface is mostly a low, dry plateau, with ranges of mountains near the east coast. In the southeast the mountains are separated from the interior plateau by broad lowlands. The principal rivers are in these lowlands.



UNDERGROWTH IN A NORTHERN AUSTRALIAN FOREST.

They are quite large during part of the year, but in the dry season most of them dry up or sink into the sandy soil. The lakes are salt marshes or shallow pools.

Over the interior, strange shrubs and spiny grasses form a thicket so tangled and bristling that only a few wild animals can crawl through it. There are forests on the mountain slopes in the east, and near the northern coast. But even here the vegetation is unlike that of other lands. Some of the forest trees are among the tallest in the world, some shed their bark in winter instead of their leaves, and the leaves of others grow with their edges turned toward the sun.

The animals of Australia are even stranger than the plants. Many of the native birds are like those of Asia, but most of the four-footed animals are *pouched* like the opossum. On the breast of the mother is a pouch in which the young are carried for some time after

birth. There are many kinds of these pouched animals. The largest is the kangaroo, which has powerful hind legs on which it travels swiftly by jumping, without touching its weak fore legs to the ground.

The natives are black savages, very degraded and ignorant. Few of them now remain.

About a hundred years ago few white men lived in Australia, and the English sent their criminals to live there



NATIVE AUSTRALIANS.

and flour, gold and tin. In exchange for these, manufactured articles are sent from the mother country.

Australia is divided into five states, which, with the island of Tasmania, form the Australian Commonwealth. There is a governor-general appointed by the British sovereign, and a parliament chosen by the people. Dalgely is the capital of the Commonwealth.

What is the name of the most southern state? Victoria is the greatest gold-producing region. What is its capital?

What state is north of Victoria? New South Wales is the richest and most populous state of Australia. Its capital is a port for steamships from San Francisco and Vancouver.

What state is north of New South Wales? Sugar is raised in Queensland. Name the capital. In South Australia only a few square miles along the coast are productive. What is the capital and chief seaport of South Australia? of Western Australia?

Railways have been built from the larger cities of Australia to the ranches and mines in the interior, and the inhabitants are among the foremost people of the world in their modes of government and education.



HOIST AT AN AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINE.

instead of keeping them in prison in England. Soon it was found that Australia was a fine country for sheep farming. Then free colonists began to go there. By and by gold was discovered, and at last England stopped sending criminals there.

The gold mines are now among the richest in the world, but the chief occupation of Australia is sheep farming. Over one fourth of the world's wool product is grown in Australia, and great quantities are exported, chiefly to England. Tallow, hides, leather, and meats are exported also, as well as wheat



LOADS OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC



Though Australia is nearly as large as the United States, it contains but half as many inhabitants as the state of New York.

ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

What island is just south of Australia? Tasmania is a plateau with very fertile valleys. For a long time convicts were sent there as well as to Australia. The chief exports are copper, silver, and wool. What is the capital?

What group of islands is southeast of Australia? What large island is north? What

is the name of the sea east of Queensland? What coral reef lies in this sea?

The large islands near Australia are rugged plateaus with high mountain ranges. Some of the small islands shown on the map are the tops of volcanoes which are partly covered by the sea; others are low coral islands.

New Zealand is a volcanic region, containing geysers like those of the Yellowstone Park. The two large islands are together about twice as large as the state of New York. Sheep raising is the chief industry, and wool and



BATHING IN A GEYSER, NEW ZEALAND.

meat are exported. New Zealand is a British colony, and most of the people are of English descent. The natives, called Maoris, belong to the Malay race. What is the capital? Where is Auckland? Steamships from San Francisco call at this port. Lines of railway have been built through the islands.

The Fiji Islands, north of New Zealand, are another British colony. The native Malays have been so far civilized that they now work on the plantations, from which sugar, fruit, and cocoanuts are sent to New Zealand and Australia.

New Guinea is owned by the Dutch, British, and Germans; but very few white people live there, and the natives are savages.

The Hawaiian Islands are a group of small



NATIVES' HUTS, NEW GUINEA.



A PLANTATION, FIJI ISLANDS.

islands in the Pacific Ocean, near the Tropic of Cancer, and about two thirds of the distance from Sydney to San Francisco. They form a territory of the United States. While Americans own the greater part of the land, most of the inhabitants are Japanese, Chinese, Portuguese, and natives. Most of the sugar used on the Pacific coast of our country is made from Hawaiian sugar cane. Honolulu, the capital, is an important stopping place for steamships.



GRASS HOUSE, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

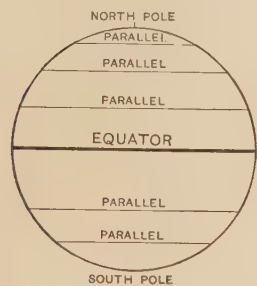
TOPICS ON AUSTRALIA AND ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

- I. HISTORY OF AUSTRALIA. Settlement. Government. States. Cities. Trade relations.
- II. DESCRIPTION OF AUSTRALIA. Surroundings. Surface. Vegetation: native; cultivated. Animals. People.
- III. ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC. Tasmania. New Zealand. Fiji Islands. New Guinea. Hawaiian Islands.

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE

As we have learned, the equator extends east and west around the earth, just halfway



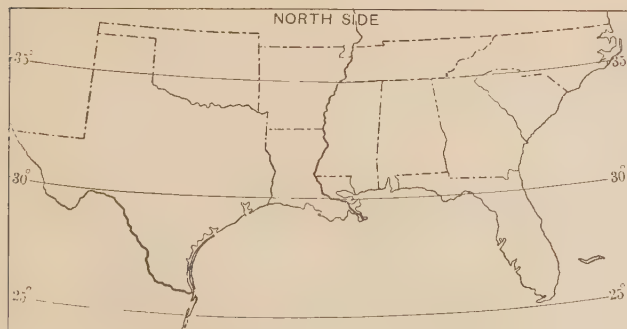
between the north pole and the south pole.

We may imagine any number of east and west lines extending around the earth on either side of the equator, or we may draw them on a globe.

Such lines are called *parallels of latitude*, and several are shown on the above diagram.

For convenience in telling how far a parallel is from the equator, the distance from the equator to either pole is divided into ninety equal parts, called *degrees* (marked $^{\circ}$). The degrees are numbered both north and south from the equator to each of the poles. The parallel 1° north of the equator is in 1° north latitude. The parallel 20° south of the equator is in 20° south latitude, and so on. The north pole is in 90° north latitude, and the south pole in 90° south latitude.

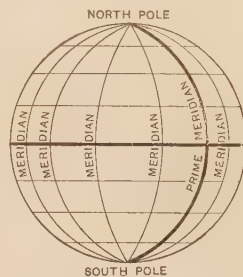
Parallels are usually drawn on maps and numbered. They indicate the directions east and west on the map, and the number indicates how many degrees each parallel is from the equator. Are the parallels on the sketch below in north or in south latitude? How can you tell?



We may imagine any number of north and south lines extending from pole to pole across

the equator and parallels, as in the next diagram. Such lines are called *meridians*. The distance between meridians is called *longitude*, and, like latitude, is reckoned in degrees.

But it is measured eastward and westward halfway around the earth, from a selected *prime meridian*. The meridian of 90° west longitude is one fourth the distance around the earth westward, and



the meridian of 90° east longitude is one fourth of the distance around the earth eastward, from the prime meridian. The meridian of 180° west longitude is the same as the meridian of 180° east longitude, and is just halfway around the earth from the prime meridian.

Any meridian may be selected as the prime meridian, but the one passing through the Observatory of Greenwich, in London, England, is generally used.

Meridians, as well as parallels, are usually drawn on maps and numbered. They indicate the directions north and south on the map, and their numbers indicate how far around the earth the meridians are from the prime meridian.

Turn to the map of the Southern Section of the United States and point out the meridians; the parallels. Point to New Orleans on the map. What is its latitude? What is its longitude? No other place on the earth can have exactly the same latitude and longitude. Thus the position of a place is described clearly by stating its latitude and longitude.

The latitude of any place may be ascertained by measuring the distance of the polar star above the horizon; its longitude may be ascertained by observing the difference between its sun time and that of the prime meridian.

CORRELATIONS AND COMPARISONS

How does the land surface of the globe compare in extent with the water surface? About which pole is the larger ocean? Which oceans extend from one polar region to the other? Which ocean is really a great bay? Compare the Atlantic and Pacific oceans in number of tributary rivers, and in irregularity of coasts. Compare them in civilizations on their coasts, and in number of seaports.

Compare the northern and southern hemispheres as to land and water. Name the grand divisions in the order of their size.

Locations.—What grand divisions lie wholly in the northern hemisphere? What grand divisions are crossed by the equator? by the Tropic of Cancer? by the Tropic of Capricorn? by the polar circles?

Outlines.—Which grand division has the most regular outline? the most irregular outline? Make a list of the peninsulas of Eurasia; of North America. What is the largest sea nearly inclosed by a continent? How is it connected with the oceans?

Highlands.—What highland is between the Cape of Good Hope and the Red Sea? What plateaus are between the Red Sea and Bering Strait? What mountains? What part of the highland of Eurasia extends into Europe? What line of highlands extends from Bering Strait to Cape Horn? What plateaus does it include? What mountains? Beginning at Cape Horn, make a list of the plateaus and mountain ranges of the great highland regions which extend from this cape to the Cape of Good Hope. Beginning with South America, make a list of the mountains of the world which are not included in the preceding list.

Rivers.—Into what ocean does the long slope of Africa drain? of Eurasia? of North America? of South America? Beginning at Cape Horn, make a list of all the large rivers of the world which empty into the Atlantic or the Arctic Ocean. Beginning at Cape Horn, make a list of the large rivers of the world which empty into the Pacific or the Indian Ocean. How does the Pacific and Indian Ocean slope compare in length with the Atlantic and Arctic Ocean slope in each grand division? Which slope has the more large rivers? the more extensive plains?

Plains.—Where are the grassy plains of Eurasia? Where are the grassy plains of America? of Africa? What are they called in North America? in South America? in Eurasia? What animals are found in the Sudan? What animals are found on the llanos? on the pampas? in Australia?

People.—Make a list of cities found in the highland regions of the world; a list of cities in the lowland

regions. Which list is the longer? Why? Which grand division has the most people? Which one is second in population? Which has the fewest people? Which race went to Australia from Europe? What races live in Africa? Which went there? From what grand division? What races live in Eurasia? In what parts does each mostly live? What races live in America? Which came here? From what grand division? What race has spread over the whole world as conquerors?

Rainfall.—In what zone does most rain fall? In what part of the zone is the rainfall heaviest? What large rivers of the world have most of their basins in equatorial regions? Where are the rainless regions of Africa? of Eurasia? of America?

Natural Products.—Make on the board a list of the chief food plants which you have learned about. Put after each the names of the regions where it grows. Find out whether these regions are alike in climate; in surface. Tell how each of these regions can find a way to export its products. Make a list of the regions of the world where animals graze. Find out whether these regions are alike in climate; in surface. Tell how they export their products. Make a list of the chief minerals which you have learned about. Put opposite each the name of the grand division where it is found.

Manufactures.—What have you learned are the two great manufacturing grand divisions? What minerals are found in those grand divisions? Which grand divisions carry on the most trade? Why?

Latitude and Longitude.—Through what European countries does the meridian of Greenwich pass? Through what countries of Africa? Through what northern sea does the 180th meridian pass? Near what important groups of southern islands? What meridian passes through eastern Nova Scotia? Through what countries of South America does it pass? What country of South America is directly south of the Isthmus of Panama? What states of North America are directly north of the Isthmus of Panama?

Are the Japan Islands or the British Isles farther north? What country of North America is in the same latitude as the British Isles? Compare the climate of the two countries. What countries of Europe are in about the same latitude as New York? Compare their climate with that of New York. Which is colder—Cape Horn or Cape of Good Hope? Why? Which city is the farthest south, Melbourne, Valparaiso, or Cape Town? Compare the islands of Tasmania, New Zealand, and Tierra del Fuego in latitude. Compare the West Indies with the Sahara in latitude; in climate. Explain the difference.

SIZE AND POPULATION

SUMMARY.

Length of the earth's axis (miles)	7,900
Length of the equator	24,900
Earth's Surface (sq. miles)	196,900,000
Pacific Ocean	71,000,000
Atlantic Ocean	34,000,000
Indian Ocean	28,000,000
Antarctic Ocean	7,500,000
Arctic Ocean	4,000,000
The Sea	144,500,000

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Asia	17,056,000	909,199,000
Africa	11,512,000	141,204,000
North America	9,431,000	106,095,000
South America	6,856,000	38,483,000
Europe	3,842,000	400,700,000
Australia, etc.	3,710,000	6,458,000
The Land	52,407,000	1,602,139,000

ASIA.

Russia in Asia	6,656,000	20,950,000
Chinese Empire	4,301,000	426,131,000
Japanese Empire	177,000	50,006,000
Korea	84,000	9,670,000
British India, etc.	1,918,000	299,422,000
Other British Possessions	20,000	1,012,000
Nepal, Bhutan	73,000	3,200,000
Portuguese India, etc.	1,000	651,000
Siam	245,000	6,320,000
Fr. Indo-China, etc.	256,000	15,922,000
Afghanistan	241,000	4,550,000
Persia	635,000	9,000,000
Turkey in Asia	706,000	17,178,000
Arabia	955,000	1,950,000
East Indies	788,000	43,237,000
Total	17,056,000	909,199,000

AFRICA.

Morocco	176,000	7,000,000
Algeria	344,000	4,802,000
Tunis	65,000	1,800,000
Tripoli	406,000	1,000,000
Egypt	248,000	9,717,000
Sahara, remaining part	2,461,000	791,000
Abyssinia	312,000	8,330,000
Eritrea	42,000	331,000
British E. Africa	433,000	4,908,000
Somaliland, etc.	214,000	603,000
Sudan	2,972,000	57,675,000
Kongo State	927,000	19,000,000
Angola	491,000	3,840,000
Port. E. Africa	296,000	2,300,000
Ger. E. Africa	374,000	6,855,000
Ger. S. W. Africa	318,000	210,000
Transvaal Colony	114,000	1,345,000
Orange Riv'r Col.	48,000	387,000
Cape Colony	277,000	2,410,000
Rhodesia	408,000	1,350,000
Other Br. S. Afr.	348,000	2,503,000
African Islands	238,000	4,047,000
Total	11,512,000	141,204,000

NORTH AMERICA.

	Area in Sq. Miles.	Population.
Greenl'd and Icel'd	877,000	91,000
British America	3,809,000	5,600,000
United States	3,089,000	75,995,000
Alaska	591,000	64,000
Mexico	767,000	13,606,000
Central America	206,000	4,422,000
West Indies	92,000	6,317,000
Total	9,431,000	106,095,000

SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombia	466,000	3,917,000
Venezuela	364,000	2,445,000
Guiana, Brit.	95,000	296,000
Guiana, Dutch	50,000	87,000
Guiana, French	30,000	33,000
Brazil	3,301,000	14,334,000
Ecuador (incl. Galapagos Islands)	119,000	1,272,000
Peru	439,000	4,586,000
Bolivia	442,000	1,766,000
Chile	293,000	3,174,000
Argentina	1,083,000	4,957,000
Paraguay	98,000	636,000
Uruguay	69,000	978,000
Islands	7,000	2,000
Total	6,856,000	38,483,000

EUROPE.

British Possessions	121,000	41,824,000
France	207,000	38,983,000
Spain	192,000	18,235,000
Portugal	36,000	5,430,000
Belgium	11,000	6,694,000
Netherlands	13,000	5,104,000
Denmark	15,000	2,465,000
German Empire	211,000	60,852,000
Switzerland	16,000	3,325,000
Austria-Hungary	261,000	47,153,000
Italy	111,000	32,487,000
Sweden	173,000	5,136,000
Norway	124,000	2,222,000
Russia in Europe	2,113,000	109,726,000
Turkey in Europe	65,000	5,897,000
Bulgaria	37,000	3,744,000
Crete	3,000	310,000
Roumania	51,000	5,957,000
Servia	19,000	2,494,000
Montenegro	4,000	228,000
Greece and islands	25,000	2,434,000
Spitzbergen, etc.	34,000	
Total	3,842,000	400,700,000

AUSTRALIA.

Australia Com.	2,973,000	3,983,000
New Zealand	105,000	816,000
New Guinea Gr.	311,000	700,000
Hawaiian Islands	6,000	154,000
Other islands	61,000	805,000
South Polar Region	254,000	
Total	3,710,000	6,458,000

UNITED STATES, 1900.

	Pop., 1905.	Sq. Miles.	Population.
Alabama		51,998	1,828,697
Arkansas		53,335	1,311,564
California		158,297	1,485,053
Colorado		103,948	539,700
Connecticut		4,965	908,420
Delaware		2,370	184,735
Florida	614,845	58,666	528,542
Georgia		59,265	2,216,331
Idaho		84,313	161,772
Illinois		56,665	4,821,550
Indiana		36,354	2,516,462
Iowa	2,210,337	56,147	2,231,853
Kan. ('06)	1,611,460	82,158	1,470,495
Kentucky		40,598	2,147,174
Louisiana		48,506	1,381,625
Maine		33,040	694,466
Maryland		12,327	1,188,044
Mass.	3,003,680	8,266	2,805,346
Mich. ('04)	2,530,016	57,980	2,420,982
Minnesota	1,979,912	84,682	1,751,394
Mississippi		46,865	1,551,270
Missouri		69,420	3,106,665
Montana		146,572	243,329
Nebraska		77,520	1,066,300
Nevada		110,690	42,335
New Hampshire		9,341	411,588
N. Jersey	2,144,143	8,224	1,883,669
New York	8,067,308	49,204	7,268,894
North Carolina		52,426	1,893,810
N. Dakota	437,070	70,837	319,146
Ohio		41,040	4,157,545
Oklahoma		70,057	790,391
Oregon		96,699	413,536
Pennsylvania		45,126	6,302,115
Rhode Isl'd	480,082	1,248	428,556
South Carolina		30,989	1,340,316
S. Dakota	455,185	77,615	401,570
Tennessee		42,022	2,020,616
Texas		265,896	3,048,710
Utah		84,990	276,749
Vermont		9,564	343,641
Virginia		42,627	1,854,184
Washington		69,127	518,103
West Virginia		24,170	958,800
Wisconsin	2,228,949	56,066	2,069,042
Wyoming	101,816	97,914	92,531
Part Great Lakes		61,730	
Total States	2,851,859	75,397,616	

Territories (Main Body).

Arizona	113,956	122,931
Dist. of Col.	323,346	70
New Mexico		122,634
Total Territories	236,660	596,959
Total main body	3,088,519	75,994,575

Outlying Territory, etc.

Ter. of Alaska	590,884	63,592
Ter. of Hawaii	6,449	154,001
Porto Rico	3,435	953,243
Philippine Is. ('03)	115,026	7,635,426
Tutuila, etc.	77	6,100
Guam	210	9,000
Canal Zone	474	(?)
Persons in U. S. service abroad		91,219
Total outlying	716,555	8,912,581
Grand Total	3,805,074	84,907,156

(Pt. Two)

SIZE AND POPULATION

MOUNTAINS AND PLATEAUS.

	Av. Elev. Feet.
Mount Everest	29,000
Himalaya Mountains	19,000
Andes Mountains	13,000
Caucasus Mountains	10,000
Rocky Mountains	10,000
Atlas Mountains	9,000
Alps Mountains	8,500
East Australian Mountains	5,000
Appalachian Mountains	2,500
Plateau of Tibet	15,000
Plateau of Bolivia	12,500
Rocky Mountain highland — in the United States	5,000
in Mexico	7,500
Abyssinian highland	6,500
Plateau of Iran	5,000
Desert of Gobi	3,500
Plateau of Guiana	2,000
Brazilian plateau	2,000

RIVERS AND THEIR BASINS.

	Area of Basin in Sq. Miles.	Length, Miles.		Area of Basin in Sq. Miles.	Length, Miles.
Amazon, S. America	2,320,000	3,400	Mississippi proper	1,250,000	2,600
Amur, Asia	780,000	2,700	Missouri	527,000	2,900
Arkansas, U.S.	189,000	2,000	Nelson-Saskatchewan, Can.	130,000	1,900
Colorado, U.S.	230,000	1,000	Niger, Africa	1,000,000	2,900
Columbia, N. America	290,000	1,400	Nile, Africa	1,300,000	3,900
Danube, Europe	320,000	1,800	Ob, Asia	1,100,000	3,000
Dnieper, Russia	197,000	1,300	Ohio, U.S.	202,000	1,260
Don, Russia	170,000	1,100	Orange, Africa	270,000	1,200
Euphrates, Asia	490,000	2,000	Orinoco, S. America	370,000	1,500
Ganges, India	600,000	1,800	Plata, S. America	1,250,000	2,500
Hoang, Chin. Empire	390,000	2,800	Rhine, Europe	87,000	810
Hudson, U.S.	13,000	300	Rio Grande, N. America	230,000	1,800
Indus, Asia	360,000	1,900	St. Lawrence, N. America	565,000	2,100
Kongo, Africa	1,500,000	2,800	São Francisco, Brazil	210,000	1,800
Lena, Siberia	900,000	2,800	Volga, Russia	590,000	2,300
Loire, France	47,000	600	Yangtze, Chin. Empire	690,000	3,100
Mackenzie, Canada	680,000	2,100	Yenisei, Asia	1,500,000	3,000
Mekong, Asia	280,000	2,600	Yukon, N. America	380,000	2,000
Mississippi-Missouri, U.S.	1,250,000	4,200	Zambezi, Africa	580,000	1,600

POPULATION OF IMPORTANT CITIES.

CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Pop. 1905.	U.S. Cen. 1900.
Albany, N. Y.	98,374	94,151
Allegheny, Pa.		129,896
Atlanta, Ga.		89,872
Augusta, Ga.		39,441
Baltimore, Md.		508,957
Birmingham, Ala.		38,415
Boston, Mass.	595,380	560,892
Buffalo, N. Y.	376,587	352,387
Cambridge, Mass.	97,434	91,886
Charleston, S. C.		55,807
Chattanooga, Tenn.		32,490
Chicago, Ill.		1,698,575
Cincinnati, O.		325,902
Cleveland, O.		381,768
Columbus, O.		125,560
Dallas, Tex.		42,638
Dayton, O.		85,333
Denver, Col.		133,859
Des Moines, Ia.	75,626	62,139
Detroit, Mich.	317,591	285,704
Duluth, Minn.	64,942	52,969
Fall River, Mass.	105,762	104,863
Galveston, Tex.		37,789
Grand Rapids, Mich.	95,718	87,565
Harrisburg, Pa.		50,167
Hartford, Conn.		79,850
Indianapolis, Ind.		169,164
Jacksonville, Fla.	35,301	28,429
Jersey City, N. J.	232,699	206,433
Kansas City, Kan.	67,614	51,418
Kansas City, Mo.		183,752
Lawrence, Mass.	70,050	62,559
Lincoln, Neb.		40,169
Little Rock, Ark.		38,307
Los Angeles, Cal.		102,479
Louisville, Ky.		204,731
Lowell, Mass.	94,899	94,969
Lynn, Mass.	77,042	68,513
Manchester, N. H.		56,987
Memphis, Tenn.		102,320
Milwaukee, Wis.	312,948	285,315
Minneapolis, Minn.	261,974	202,718
Mobile, Ala.		38,469
Nashville, Tenn.		80,865
Newark, N. J.	283,289	246,070
New Bedford, Mass.	74,362	62,442
New Haven, Conn.		108,027
New Orleans, La.		287,104

	Pop. 1905.	U.S. Cen. 1900.		Latest Census.
New York, N. Y.	4,013,781	3,437,202	Budapest, Austria-Hungary	732,000 ('00)
Norfolk, Va.		46,624	Buenos Aires, Argen.	1,000,000 ('05)
Omaha, Neb.		102,555	Cairo, Egypt	570,000 ('97)
Paterson, N. J.	111,529	105,171	Calcutta, India	1,127,000 ('01)
Philadelphia, Pa.		1,293,697	Canton, China	900,000 ('04)
Pittsburg, Pa.		321,616	Cape Town, Cape Col.	78,000 ('04)
Portland, Me.		50,154	Christiania, Norway	228,000 ('00)
Portland, Ore.		90,426	Cologne, Germany	429,000 ('05)
Providence, R. I.	198,635	175,597	Constantinople, Turk.	1,125,000
Pueblo, Col.		28,157	Copenhagen, Den.	378,000 ('01)
Richmond, Va.		85,050	Dublin, Ireland	291,000 ('01)
Rochester, N. Y.	181,666	162,608	Edinburgh, Scotland	317,000 ('01)
Sacramento, Cal.		29,282	Glasgow, Scotland	736,000 ('01)
Saginaw, Mich.	46,610	42,345	Hague, Netherlands	234,000 ('04)
St. Louis, Mo.		575,238	Hamburg, Germany	803,000 ('05)
St. Paul, Minn.	197,023	163,065	Havana, Cuba	236,000 ('99)
Salt Lake City, Utah		53,531	Hongkong, Asia	284,000 ('01)
San Antonio, Tex.		53,321	Johannesburg, So. Af.	159,000 ('04)
San Francisco, Cal.		342,782	Lisbon, Portugal	357,000 ('00)
Savannah, Ga.		54,244	Liverpool, England	685,000 ('01)
Scranton, Pa.		102,026	London, England	4,537,000 ('01)
Seattle, Wash.		80,671	Lyons, France	459,000 ('01)
Springfield, Ill.		34,159	Madras, India	509,000 ('01)
Springfield, Mass.	73,540	62,059	Madrid, Spain	540,000 ('00)
Syracuse, N. Y.	117,503	108,374	Manchester, England	544,000 ('01)
Tacoma, Wash.		37,714	Marseilles, France	491,000 ('01)
Toledo, O.		131,822	Melbourne, Victoria	496,000 ('01)
Topeka, Kan.	37,641	33,608	Mexico, Mexico	345,000 ('00)
Trenton, N. J.	84,180	73,307	Milan, Italy	492,000 ('01)
Troy, N. Y.	76,910	60,651	Montreal, Canada	268,000 ('01)
Washington, D. C.	323,346	278,718	Moscow, Russia	989,000 ('97)
Wilmington, Del.		76,508	Naples, Italy	564,000 ('01)
Wilmington, N. C.		20,976	Odessa, Russia	405,000 ('97)
Worcester, Mass.	128,135	118,421	Paris, France	2,714,000 ('01)
			Peking, China	1,000,000

FOREIGN CITIES.

	Latest Census.
Alexandria, Egypt	320,000 ('97)
Amsterdam, Netherlands	551,000 ('04)
Antwerp, Belgium	292,000 ('04)
Athens, Greece	112,000 ('96)
Bangkok, Siam	400,000
Belfast, Ireland	349,000 ('01)
Berlin, Germany	2,040,000 ('05)
Birmingham, England	522,000 ('01)
Bombay, India	776,000 ('01)
Bordeaux, France	258,000 ('01)
Brussels, Belgium	599,000 ('04)
Bucharest, Roumania	282,000 ('99)
St. Petersburg, Russia	1,267,000 ('97)
Santiago, Chile	335,000 ('03)
Shanghai, China	651,000 ('04)
Stockholm, Sweden	301,000 ('01)
Sydney, New S. Wales	482,000 ('01)
Tashkend, Rus. Turk.	157,000 ('97)
Teheran, Persia	280,000
Tokyo, Japan	1,819,000 ('03)
Venice, Italy	152,000 ('01)
Vienna, Austria-Hun.	1,675,000 ('00)
Yokohama, Japan	326,000 ('03)
Zurich, Switzerland	153,000 ('01)

INDEX AND PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY

KEY. — VOWELS: *ā* in *lāte*, *ā* in *fāt*, *ā* in *cāre*, *ā* in *fār*, *ā* in *lāst*, *a* in *fall*, *a* in *was*, *a* in *final*, *au* in *author*; *ē* in *mē*, *ē* in *mēt*, *bērry*, *e* in *veil*, *ē* in *tērm*, *e* in *novel*; *ī* in *fine*, *ī* in *tīn*, *ī* in *police*; *ō* in *nōte*, *ō* in *nōt*, *ō* in *sōn*, *ō* in *fōr*, *o* in *dō*, *o* in *wolf*; *ū* in *tūne*, *ū* in *nūt*, *u* in *rude* (= *o*), *u* in *full*, *ua* = *wa*, *ue* = *we*; *ȳ* in *mȳ*, *ȳ* in *hȳmn*. CONSONANTS: *ç* in *çent*, *maçhine*, *e* in *ean*; *ğ* in *ğem*, *ğ* in *ğet*; *K* = German *ch*; *n* = *ng*; *z* = *z*; *x* = *gz*. *Italic letters are silent.*

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